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Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

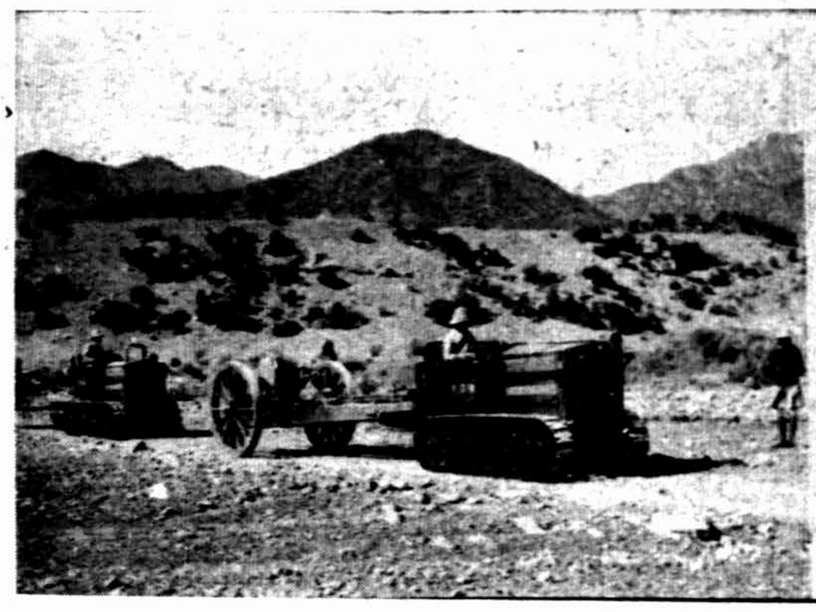
Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. XXVI NO. 52 BOMBAY: DECEMBER 25, 1938. PRICE: TWO ANNAS

HER DARLING

—Ess Studios

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN WAZIRISTAN: (Left) British troops making a wayside halt in Waziristan. (Right) Razmak in winter

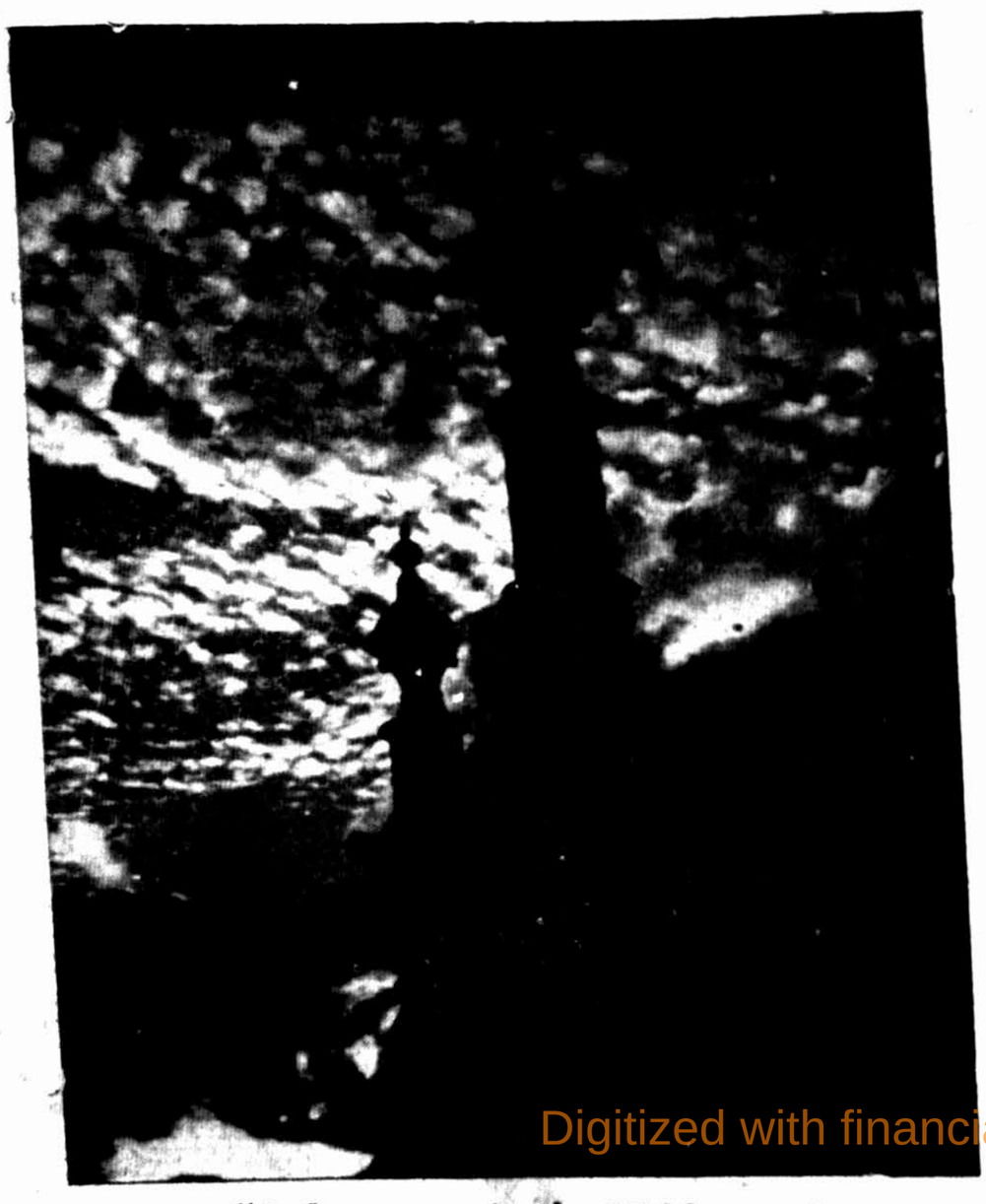


(LEFT) Far removed from civilization these mountains do possess every new invention. (RIGHT) A bazar scene in Bannu where the neighbouring Waziris come for shopping.

A "Jirga" in session somewhere in Waziristan in the presence of the British Indian political officers (seated on chairs).

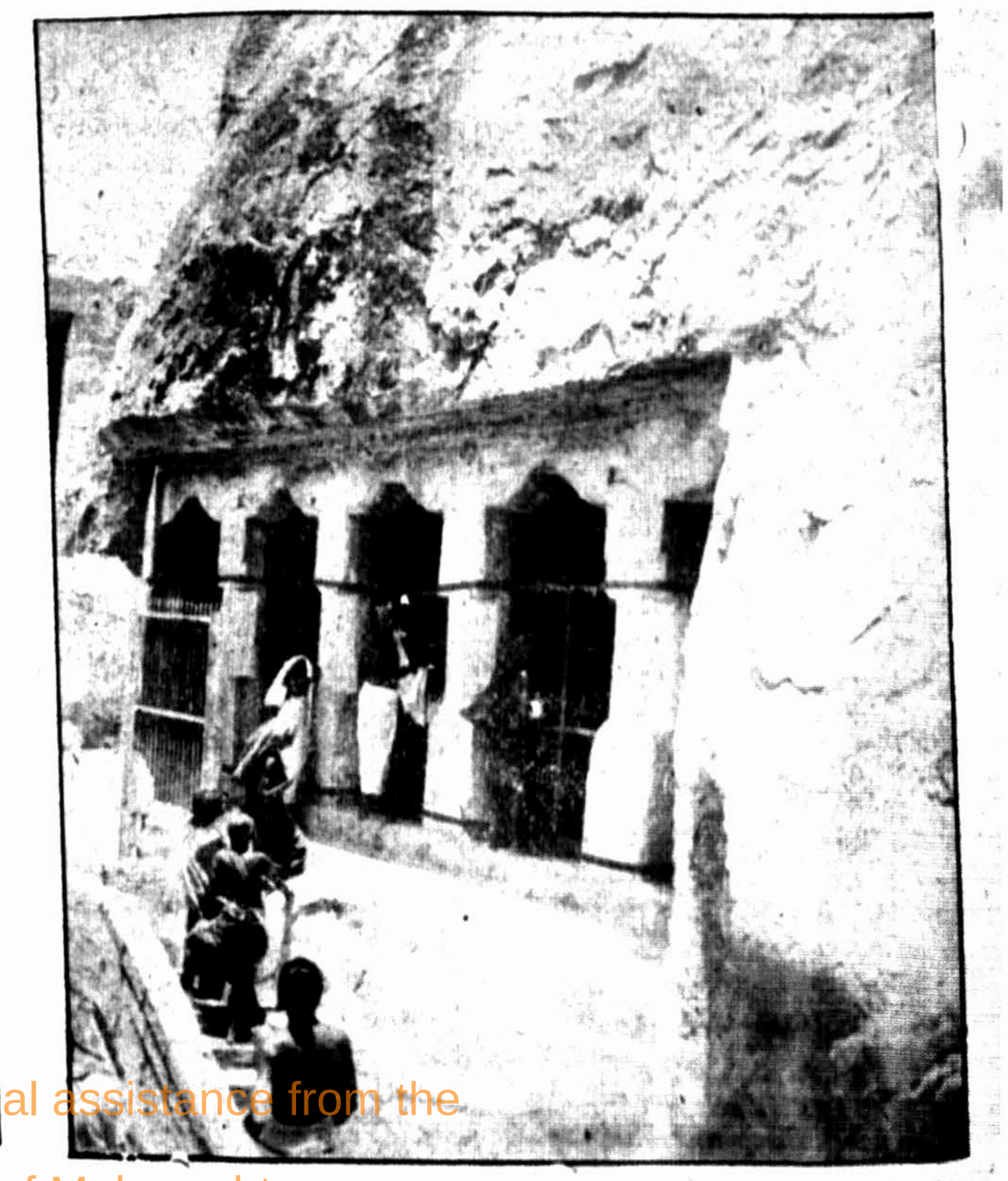
Rangoli Designers

(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).



"A Sanctuary in the Wilderness."

(Photo by P. T. Seshadri).



Entrance to Pallava Cave Temple, Trichinopoly.

(Photo By Moorthy Vasan)

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Telephone No. 22087
Post Box 322

Telegrams: "Chronicle."
Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: DECEMBER 25, 1938.

PEACE ON EARTH AND GOODWILL TO MEN

Why Should Not Indian Christians Observe Christmas In An Indian Style?

By MISS ALICE SEQUEIRA

THE INDIAN CHRISTIANS FORM A FAIRLY LARGE MINORITY IN INDIA AND THEIR celebration of Christmas naturally attracts a good deal of attention, especially as the European residents of India make so much of it. What the birthday anniversaries of Rama and Krishna are to the Hindus and of Zoroaster to the Parsis and that of Mohammed to the Muslims, so is Christmas to the Christians.

That it attracts even more attention than the feasts of the other communities is due to the fact that the Christmas is a world-wide feast, celebrated in every nook and corner of the world. On that day even on the battlefields of the West, hostilities ceased by common consent. The Polar explorers celebrated Christmas by giving out more generous helpings of their scanty rations, and islands discovered by the explorers, where they celebrated Christmas, bear the name "Natal" meaning birthday.

A Pertinent Query

The great pity of it is that Christmas, which is purely a religious feast, is celebrated by the Indian Christians after the European fashion, thus giving the rest of their Indian brethren the idea that it is a feast of the foreigners. Why should not the Indian Christians celebrate Christmas in an Indian style?

What is meant by Indian style? Is nationalism to encroach also on religion, above all on Christianity, which should be above communities and nationalities? —the Indian Christian may enquire. The answer is: Yes and No. So far as it concerns religious beliefs and practices, nationalism should not encroach upon religious feasts; but the celebration of the feast could be modified and reformed on national lines.

Why should dinners be given in the European style? Why order foreign drinks? Why give balls and parties after the European fashion? Why attend such functions at all? Why make inroads into the year's scanty savings in an attempt to compete with others as regards the ordering of new clothes, giving grand dinners and dances?

Is Christmas only an occasion for the Indian Christian to show that his feast is different from those of his brethren, not in the religious significance, but in the outward celebration of it? Why put on, like the jackdaw, peacock's feathers and be pecked at by peacocks and outlawed by the jackdaws? Why not celebrate Christmas in a truly Indian style? Do Europeans copy our ways of living? Then why copy their ways?

The Spirit Counts

Why all this national waste in drinks and silk clothes? Did Christ come to this earth just to give the Indian Christians a chance to copy their European co-religionists? Did Christ's parents themselves not show that they were intensely national by keeping scrupulously to the Jewish customs and laws? Why then celebrate the birthday of the world's greatest man in an un-Indian way? The Catholic Church has not said that its followers should celebrate its feasts in any stereotyped manner. As regards the celebration of its feasts it leaves its members free; local conventions can be followed; it is the spirit that counts.

If only the money spent by the Indian Christians on Christmas Day on foreign practices could be collected to extend Christmas celebrations to the rest of the Indians, nay, even if more Indians really enjoyed Christmas in Christ's spirit, the sacrifice would be worth the making. Instead is not Christmas for some Indian Christians simply an occasion to get drunk and dissipated?

Christmas is honoured throughout the world. In every part of the world it is a day of reconciliation and peace. In the West relatives try to come together and meet in a spirit of love and joy. For a time Christmas was not a day of feasting in the New World, because the Puritans, who went over to be able to practise their faith in full freedom, did not think that Christmas should be made a day of great enjoyment and feasting. They thought it was a pagan custom and arose out of the old Roman and Gothic custom of celebrating the turn of the shortening days.

Changing Customs

Winter in those cold countries was not pleasant and when there were no electric lights and other systems of lighting, December was a gloomy month; because it is already dark at 3'clock in the afternoon in those high latitudes. And so when they found the days lengthen again, they rejoiced. They invited all their friends and feasted and gave presents.

It must be remembered that in those old days during this season people stored their houses with full of food and fuel and closed the doors and never went out of doors except for a few minutes at a time. They could not go hunting, and were not occupied in any other way to get food and the other necessities of life, and by the time they got to the middle of December the stores of many people were already low or completely depleted. So richer relatives, friends and neighbours used to give the requirements to the poor in the shape of presents.

The yule log was brought in and sometimes there was a big roast to feed all the people who had gathered. Up to the earlier part of the last century, one noticed the continuance of this custom in England, when they would roast a whole ox on the thick and solid ice in the middle of the river Thames.

But ideas are changed now. Nobody, except a scholar remembers that there was ever any pagan feast on Christmas Day. But in Iceland, Christmas still maintains some of the old customs of feasting and eating and the yule log; but even in that far northern land, the hand of modern civilisation and customs is slowly but steadily changing old customs and old ideas. But whatever the age, whatever the country, one thing is certain that Christmas is the day of peace and reconciliation wherever there are Christians.

Love And Peace

It is a happy and beautiful way of celebrating the birthday of the Prince of Peace, of Christ who taught that love was greater than vengeance, that one must love one's neighbours as one's self. The feasting and the joyfulness should emphasize this wonderful spirit that has made Christianity such a civilising influence in a world full of strife and selfishness. In the spirit of Christmas, it is not intended to find fault with what obtains, but to find and think of better means of suitably marking this day of Peace.

Let us, therefore, keep all that is good and praiseworthy. For instance, let us not forego the Christmas dinner that brings friends and relatives together round the festive board in a spirit of love and enjoyment. Let us rejoice in the idea of peace, and when are men more peaceful and happy than when they are enjoying a good dinner? Then there is the fine custom of sending greetings and cards to friends far away, whom we may not be able to meet on this glorious day.

Also the custom of giving presents is indeed, a fine one; but we must remember that we should give first to the poor and needy before we give to others in the name of the King of Love and Peace. Yes, also to friends, to show our good-will and to let them know that we remember them on this great Day of the Christians.

But let the central idea of all the celebrations always be that it is done to honour Jesus Christ, who taught love and forbearance

"Mein Vaterland Ist Mein Heim"

Which Is German For "My Country Is My Home"—An Ideal Which Is Being Realised Through The Youth Movement And The Labour Service

By Prof. N. R. MALKANI

THERE are many good things in Germany but this explains what is perhaps the best in it. And as even light casts a shadow, this great and good quality of Germans partly explains what is not good and evil in Germany. The Englishman is used to saying "My home is my castle." The German has gone a step forward and says, "Germany is my Home" and he has now made it one big castle. The new-fangled theory about race notwithstanding, the Germans have a deep sense of 'belonging together', of belonging to the same community and living on the same land.

Heil Hitler

Formerly they had a sort of pride about the German culture; today they are more proud of being merely Germans. The Germans in Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Roumania have begun to feel they are a 'Germanic people' born abroad. I once deeply hurt a lady, who talked excellent English, by suggesting that she could pass off as an Englishwoman. The pain was not the less because ordinarily Germans don't talk fluent English, and in this case the lady's mother was an Englishwoman. She was German and nothing less. They run on the roads and railways and greet each other as if they are relatives.

By the by, they now have one simple greeting for all—"Heil Hitler." The English "Good Morning" surely could not withstand the 'Heil', for it does not change with the weather and four times in a single day.

The foreigner is struck, almost with a feeling of awe, at the nation-wide organizations for almost everything. It is foolish to say they are imposed on the people. Let Gandhiji impose an organization one-tenth as effective in India and soon we shall cry "Religion, or India, in Danger." The Germans are an obedient family in their Fatherland. Hitler is only a symptom—you can please yourself by calling it or him the symptom of a disease.

Youth Movement

It is difficult for me to select any one organisation and say this is the best. But, on this occasion I shall present one or two. Let us first take the "Hitler Jugend" or Hitler Youth Movement. Germany had always a youth movement, but the present one is an integral part of National Socialism. In the fighting period of the movement 21 youngsters lost their lives in the service of the cause, and 16 of them are buried in the Temple of Honour in Munich. Their tombs are places of pilgrimage.

In October 1932 a hundred thousand boys and girls assembled in Potsdam to parade before Hitler. It was significant and in January 1933 when Hitler came to power the "Hitler Jugend" became a national organization. It has today a membership of seven millions —the largest youth organization in the world and you cannot understand the strength of Germany by merely looking at the German Army. As in the beginning, so now the soldiers were the spear-head, but the youth were the spear of National Socialism. Other youth organizations were founded and controlled by the State. This one helped to found and is now in support of the State. It is a tremendous fact which foreigners will do well to recognize to assess the real strength of the German State.

Training Camps

I once visited a camp of "Jungvolk" (youth between 10-14 years) near Frankfurt-on-Main, 80 kilometres or more from Berlin. The Camp had more than 3,000 boys distributed in various units over a series of hills. It was beautiful camp situated in the midst of pine and fir forests with a large lake at its feet. We heard the boys sing German folk songs, play martial bands, saw them change guards, serving meals and of course marching.

It was a simple, healthy and joyous community. They live on hills, walk through forests swim or row in lakes and all the time learn what is essentially German and live in accord with the German spirit. The dress was simple—the boys were running without shirts; the food served was the simplest—a sort of compost soup, that is all. We paid 25 pfenings for it. The German parent has to pay 2 marks per day per boy and the camp lasts for 2 weeks Then it starts for the "Hitler Jugend", i.e. for boys between 14-18 years. The boys selected for excellent work are given a further period for camping. In Germany there are thirty such permanent camps, each in some beautiful spot and containing 3-4000 boys at a time The camps run during holidays.

Youth Hostels

I once visited a "Jugend Herbergen"—a Youth Hostel at Oberaslzberg about 150 kilometres from Munich. Berchtesgaden, the famous country retreat of Hitler, which overlooks Salzburg in Austria, can be seen through hill and forest. It is one of the finest Hostels in Germany with 500 beds for boys and girls. They come walking or biking—what they call hiking —with a knapsack, some money and maps of Germany. Some come alone, others in groups. Some walk fifteen, others thirty miles a day. They stay in these Hostels—there are 2,000 such in Germany —for not more than 3 nights in a Hostel. In 1936 about 8 million young people spent a night in these shelters.

In this way the German youth learn to know their own country and its people, refresh themselves for their daily toil by a couple of weeks of fresh country scenes and begin to understand that simplicity and naturalness are the fountain of national health.

In the Hostels life is disciplined and hard. After the boys make their own meals or buy a meal for 25 pfenings, they make their bed; keep the house clean; and above all know each other. I met two girls from Czechoslovakia who were Sudeten Germans, out on hiking for the last 25 days, quite healthy and happy in this tour. This year the Sudeten youths have flocked to Germany for a holiday as to a homeland and it is in these Hostels that German youth in all countries meet as brothers lost and met again.

"Shoulder Spades"

And now we come to the most remarkable and perhaps the most successful single institution of Germany—The German Labour Service. Let us see how it arose. Through the Treaty of Varsailles Germany lost—besides its colonies—9.5 per cent. of its population and 13.5 per cent of its territory. Between 1929-32 the value of the average annual import of foodstuffs into Germany was 2750 million R. Marks and it came from countries which would take German exports to one-third of that value.

So Germany had to put its house into order. It adopted the famous motto of Fredrick the Great:— "Whoever produces two ears of grain where only one was formerly produced will render a greater service to his country than the Field Marshall who wins a great battle" The Labour Service has now a flag with a shovel in the centre and two blades of corn on either side. "Shoulder Spades" is the great slogan of the people, as "Shoulder Rifles" is the order in the Army

And there was plenty to do. Germany has 20 million acres to drain i.e. 1/3rd of the present cultivated area. There are 5 million acres of moor and 3 millions of waste and 12.5 million of arid soil to be improved. . . And here is work for 25 years, for 500,000 young men yearly, which may add a whole new province to Germany and make the import of food unnecessary. In 1933-36 about 70 per cent. of work done was in reclamation, 15 per cent. in afforestation and 15 per cent. in preparation of farm settlements. "The Reich Labour Service carries out work which is for the common good" In fact here was a five hundred year plan and not a five or twenty-five year plan.

The Leader

The need was obvious and the country was ready. It looked only for a Leader and it got one. I have met a number of Germans who have described to me vividly the condition of Germany for 14 long years until Hitler came in 1933 No one who has not been to Germany can understand the depth of anguish through which

(Continued on page 55)

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HOW MOSCOW HAS GROWN

Figures, It Is Said, Can Prove Anything; But Here They Do Prove Something

By D. G. TENDULKAR

Moscow in changing fast. London looks like a city where the festivity has ended already. Paris gives an impression of a city where people look tired after a period of saturnalia. But Moscow makes you feel the universal joy of a festival just to start.

Even an enemy of socialism has to confess that there is something unique about Moscow. And surely Moscow is no exception in U.S.S.R. In my last article "Moscow has a plan" I described Moscow as an industrial city. Here I like to give you an idea of Moscow as a centre of culture and health.

Educational Drive

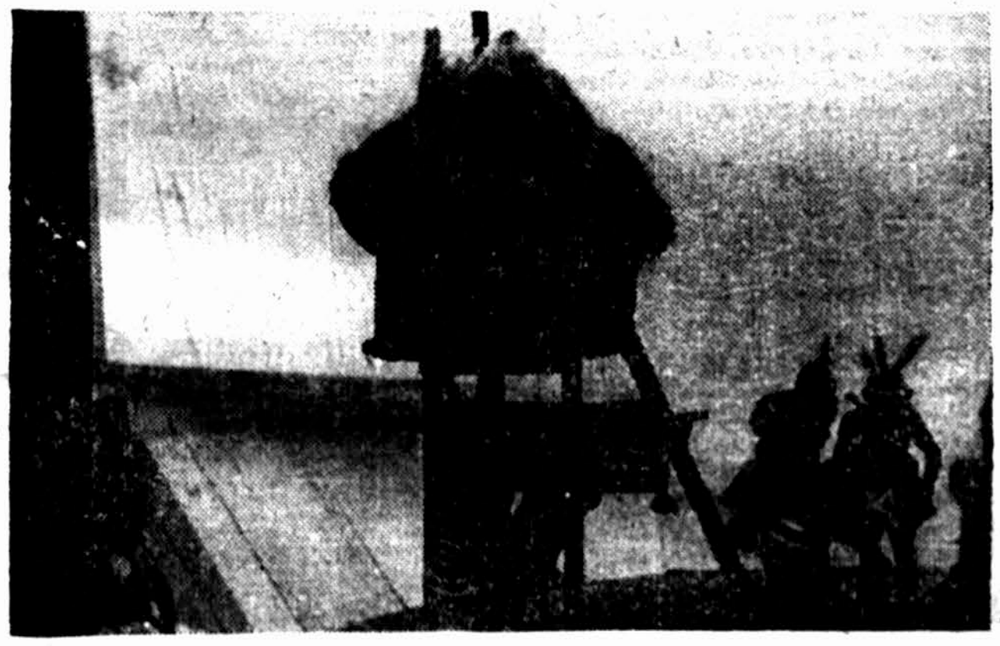
In the last 21 years the cultural standard of Moscowites has risen a lot. 294 schools were built during the last three years only in Moscow. Before the revolution, 116,000 children attended Moscow schools. By now the number of pupils will be 5 times as much. Seventy per cent of the pupils will study at schools constructed after the revolution. During the twenty years of the Soviet power 10 buildings for the Academy of Sciences, 62 buildings for universities and 12 for technical schools, 17 for factory apprenticeship schools were constructed. 438 buildings were built during these years by different institutions and People's Commissariates.

More Hospitals

Before the Revolution there were in Moscow 33 hospitals with a total of 8,842 beds. In some industrial districts where mostly workers lived, there were no hospitals at all. Towards 1937 there were, 19,600 beds in hospitals, clinics, and institutes of Moscow.

Only 658 maternity beds were in Moscow before the Revolution. By the beginning of 1938 there were over 3,780. New perfectly equipped maternity homes were put into operation recently.

Moscow has 435 clinics. They are excellently equipped. There were 998 kindergartens and 272 creaches in Moscow by 1935. New children's institutions are to be opened very soon. In the last four years 10 new well-equipped big bath houses were built in Moscow. The construction of 6 more bath-houses holding 2,000 seats will be completed this year.



Moscow has a Special Theatre for Children. The standard of the shows is very high and school-children attend them en masse.

A corner of the Engineering School in Moscow. There is no limit to age for learning and all students get scholarships.

Public Recreation

The rise in culture and well-being of the masses is revealed in the construction of numerous theatres, clubs, and cinemas. The majority of old theatres in Moscow are reconstructed 93 new clubs have been built. New theatre-houses are being built on big scale.

Beautiful parks are created for the workers, where previously there were only garbage heaps. There is the Gorky Central Park of Culture and Rest, the Stalin Park in which the All-Union stadium, seating 100,000 people, is being built. And there are so many others.

Moscow has also big achievements in the sphere of public catering and trade. 118 buildings have been built for dining rooms, cafes and restaurants, 13 factory kitchens, 172 departmental stores, 3 market houses.

But all this is only the beginning of the tremendous amount of work provided for by the general plan of reconstruction in Moscow

Moscow is the biggest city in U.S.S.R. About 4,000,000 people live in it, 2½ times more than before the world war Moscow's picture in figures can give you some idea of this great city with a population as big as Denmark.

Daily In Moscow—

2,200,000 go to work in factories and plants.

The industry in capital turns out goods worth 50,000,000 Rubles.

Goods sold in shops are worth 33,000,000 Rubles.

Expenses on work for reconstruction of the capital amount to 5,000,000 Rubles.

Trams, buses, trolly buses, metro serve over 6,000,000 people.

Passengers of far distance trains number 20,000 people.

Passengers of suburban trains 410,000 people.

Educational institutions of the capital are attended by 1,000,000 people. (Out of them:)

High Schools by 583,000 pupils

(Continued on Page 54)

Moscow has the best Underground Railway in the world. Photo shows Metro Station in Revolution Square.

Sri Shankaracharya

HE WAS NOT MERELY A SAINT AND TEACHER, HE WAS A REDEEMER AND HIS NAME WILL LIVE AS LONG AS HINDUISM LASTS

By H. SRINIVAS

GOD fulfils Himself in various ways!

One such example is furnished in the life and teachings of Sri Shankaracharya, a great Saivite saint, reformer and powerful exponent of Advaita philosophy. Sankara was a marvel—a Sannyasin (recluse) at the age of 12, a great scholar at 16, an author of acknowledged brilliance and a world teacher at 32.

But the secret of Sankara's greatness lies in the fact that he was an incarnation with a set purpose, and that there is a touch of the superhuman in every aspect of his life. His scholarship, revealed in his works, shows that he had a knowledge of the entire range of human thought. His exposition of the Advaita philosophy was unique.

Early Life

Sankara was born at a critical period in India's religious history. Terribly anarchy prevailed in the religious life of the country. The great religion of the Buddha had degenerated into a hideous mass of silly customs and superstitions, the inner excellence of the Vedas and the Upanishads had been forgotten.

It was given to Kerala (the land of the cocoanut palms) to give birth to a Sankaracharya. Sankara was born in a small village, Kaladi, a couple of miles from Angamali Station on the Shoranur-Ernakulam Section of the South Indian Railway. Kaladi has not attained the popularity of a typical pilgrim centre, though it is rich in the traditions and reminiscences of the great Saint. The Sankara Jayanti, falling in April-May, is celebrated in Kaladi, attracting a modest number of pilgrims, more particularly scholars and pundits. There are two temples in Kaladi, one dedicated to Sankara, and the other to Sarada (the Goddess of Learning), Sankara's favourite deity.

A small railed off enclosure, where Sankara cremated his mother, is considered sacred. A marble tablet in the enclosure states how Sankara, who became a Sannyasin at the age of 12, and was wandering in Northern India, realised by his Yogic powers that his aged mother required his presence by her side in her last hour, and how Sankara fulfilled her desire and conducted her funeral on her demise according to Vedic rites.

Kaladi's sanctity is enriched by the quiet waters of the holy Alwaye river, and all round charming country scenery. Kaladi offers a silent invitation to a retired person, or for one who has wholly dedicated his life to learning or spiritual pursuits.

Sankara's father was a Namboodiri Brahmin, an ardent worshipper of Shiva, one of the Trinities of the Hindus. Being childless for a long time, he prayed hard to Lord Shiva and was ultimately blessed with a son. As a token of gratitude the Namboodiri Brahmin named his son Sankara, but he himself died soon afterwards, never to see the glories of Sankara.

Sannyasin At 12

Sankara proved to be an extraordinary child. At the age of 12 he had picked up an astounding knowledge of the Vedas and the Shastras. The astrologers predicted that the boy would have a brilliant but short life; this made the mother shudder and she was never free from anxiety. The age of 12 was a fateful year for the boy Sankara. He pressed his mother to permit him to become a Sannyasin, but his mother was unwilling to do so.

One day, when the mother and son were bathing in the river, Sankara suddenly cried that a crocodile had caught hold of his leg, there was no one near-by to save the boy. It is said that Sankara had a Divine touch, and told his mother that he had come with a mission, and that only one of two alternatives was open to her—either to allow him to be dragged and killed by the crocodile, or to permit him on the spot to take to Sannyas.

Sankara, however, promised his mother that, though the Law of Karma and worldly ties does not affect a Sannyasin, he would receive a Divine call at the time of her death, and would perform her last funeral rites. Much against her will and with tears in her eyes the mother granted permission. The crocodile left him.

And though Sankara became a Sannyasi, he did fulfil his promise, as we shall see later on Sankara took leave of his mother, and left his home in search of a Guru (preceptor). Sankara had some initial difficulties as the Brahmins argued that the Shastras do not permit a Brahmachari (bachelor) to become a Sannyasi.

World Teacher

Sankara wandered along and at last came to the banks of the Nerbudda and met a sage, Govinda Bhagavatpada. To the question: "Who are you?", Sankara answered characteristically: "I am not the body, I am not the world, I am 'brahman,' the Indivisible One." Without a word the Sage initiated the boy among the order of the monks.

After living for a time with his Guru Sankara proceeded to Benares, the seat of Sanskrit learning.

Sankara was by now 16, and had reached the summit of his brilliance of scholarship and learning, and wrote out many works of outstanding merit. These included the matchless "Bhashyas" or Commentaries on the "Brahma Sutras." He established the Advaitic theory that the Atman (soul of man) was identical with the Brahman (the Eternal Soul). He also wrote out Commentaries on the Upanishads and the "Bhagavat Gita." Sankara was hailed as a World Teacher and innumerable disciples flocked to him.

Challenge to Untouchability

With all his towering intellect, Sankara had compassion in abundance, and two instances might be quoted here. One day when Sankara was returning from a bath in the holy river Ganges, with his disciples, a so-called "untouchable" (an "unapproachable" rather) crossed his path, and Sankara's disciples asked him to move aside. The untouchable (Chandala) was well-versed in the Shastras and quoted a sloka, the purport of which was: "Who should stand aside? And who asks me to? If the Atman is identical with the Brahman, why should there be any difference?"

These challenging words went deep into Sankara's soul, and the practical side of Advaita Philosophy dawned upon him. On this occasion Sankara composed the "Manusha Panchakam," whereby he expressed reverence for anyone who realised that all things from the smallest grain to the biggest archangel were One. By the way, it might be said that the Holy City of Benares had a beneficial effect due to the Advaitic teachings of Sankara, and any Hindu of any caste can worship the sacred Deity of Viswanath at close quarters to this day.

Another unique instance of Sankara's compassion might be quoted here for the benefit of the readers. In those days there was a good deal of "Text torturing," although the real significance of the Texts was little understood, and furthermore, Sanskrit grammar is most difficult. Sankara noticed a student repeating a couplet in Panini's grammar day in and day out, and pitied the poor student and gave him some good advice, by which he could easily attain Moksha (a state of Blessedness). Thus the "Bhaja Govinda Stotram," com-

(Continued On Page 51)

ODD SPOTS

THE COLDEST TOWN ON EARTH

Recent scientific investigations have discovered the coldest town on earth. For some time, the record was thought to be held by Verkhoyansk, in Eastern Siberia, a place where even the mercury in thermometers froze, but more recent studies of meteorological conditions have awarded the title of coldest town on earth to Oi-Mekon, several hundreds of kilometres from its rival.

The prevailing temperatures are lower than minus 102 degrees Fahrenheit, and it is so cold that if water is thrown from a bucket, it freezes before hitting the ground. Water does not splash, it breaks!

Although the conditions are so severe, the inhabitants do not suffer any extraordinary inconvenience, even in winter. The rigours of the climate are somewhat mitigated by the fact that the air is exceedingly dry and that there is very little wind in the locality. Thus the inhabitants of Oi-Mekon can go about during the winter in the ordinary winter clothing of Siberia.

Few have travelled far, and they cannot, therefore, compare their lot with dwellers in other parts, but a year or two ago, some of the people of Oi-Mekon paid an official visit to Moscow, which is much warmer, though damper. The travellers said that they felt the cold of Moscow intensely and several were taken ill—with colds.

INDIVIDUAL TASTE DIFFERS

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53

Earliest Stone Temples In The South

Great Monolith Monuments Of Mahavalipuram

Sea-Shore Village Of Seven Pagodas

By K. S. KARANTH

IT was to the Pallava Kings of Vengi that the credit goes of building temples in the South with materials that could endure for a few centuries. Before the Pallavas came to power, only North India had temples built in stone; in the Andhra country also, from which the Vengi-desha was carved out by the Pallavas, there existed a few structures even during the fourth century. Not that South India had no temples, but it had none in stone uptill then and those that existed were of impermanent material like bamboo and wood. That is why we do not see to-day the remains of prehistoric buildings. An inscription says that the Pallava King Mahendravarma dreamt of building a temple 'without using bricks, timber, metal or morter.'

One of the Raths showing the "Hasthiprastha" roofing, as distinct from the Dravidian Shikhara type.

And this was given shape at Mahavalipuram.

Monolithic "Raths"

It would be very interesting to go and see the very birthplace of this new enterprise in South India. Mahavalipuram is a seacoast village in Chengalpet district. From Madras, a night's pleasant boat journey on the Buckingham canal, will take you to this place. Before dawn you will step into this lovely village, with the canal on the West and the Bay of Bengal to the East. You will see a level stretch of sand studded everywhere with lovely palmyras, a few rocks rising here and there just above the sand. These naturally strewn-up rocks must have induced the Pallavas to realise their ambition of building, or rather carving, in stone. Hardly you need get down from your boat when you are greeted with the sight of the pagodas, all monolithic "rathas" dedicated to the five Pandava brothers and one to Draupadi. In the yard you will notice a huge monolithic elephant elegently carved.

It would be an interesting study to see how these various forms came to being there all at once.

The smallest of the "raths" viz., the one dedicated to Draupadi, is just a cubicle, with a single doorway and topped by a thatch-like imitation in stone. The other "raths" are a bit more elaborate possessing a cubicle sanctuary, and a "navaranga." The roof of these "raths" is of the "hasthi-prastha" type, i.e. shaped like the back of an elephant. This shape, though strange in the South, is but a copy of the Karli "chaityalaya" type. The Dharmaraj Rath, which is a departure from this mode does not claim anything original. We find in it an imitation of some earlier Buddhistic Vihara. It is this "rath" that marks the beginning of Dravidian "shikara." The rest of the "shikaras" suggest the "vesara" type of "shikara," which we usually find in Bengal.

Cave Temples

These pagodas owe their birth to the Pallava King Mahendravarma who reigned from 600-625. There are one or two cave temples here. One of them is dedicated to Durga and the other is called the Tri-murthi Mandap, being dedicated to the three Hindu gods, Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. Does it not show the great catholicity of the builders, especially when we know that the South was ardently Shivite and the north Vaishnavite? Mahavalipuram must have been a happy fusion-ground of these cults. It really must have been because the Pallavas had always to rub shoulders with the Chalukyas, the Pandyas and the Cholas almost at the same time.

Dharmaraja Ratha.

We shall now turn our attention to the most famous shore-temple built by Mahendravarma's son which became model to the later Rajasimheswar temple at Conjeevaram. From here the style spread onwards to the Deccan. The Chalukyas, who later conquered the Pallavas, copied the style in their Virupaksha temple at Pattadkal, which again was the model to the Rastrakuta King Krishna II and helped to achieve the monolith masterpiece of a Kailasa temple in Ellura. Is

(Continued On Page 52)

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Training The Child

It Should Begin With The Education Of The Parents. When Will India Have Its First Child Guidance Clinic?

By PREM NATH

THERE are parents without number, who having failed on their part to impart the right type of training to their children, complain of them as undisciplined and unmannered. Little do they know the importance of home training. How futile it is to expect that the evils of children will vanish at the touch of school life!

This type of thinking is obviously the direct interpretation of human nature which seeks its own comfort. These parents seem to have scarcely considered that even if children be varnished in schools and such other institutions, they cannot attain the solid worth, which comes off a healthy home-life, the centre of all social and political activities and the pivot round which all the institutions revolve.

Training Themselves

The parents should realise that the training of the children begins first with themselves, because heredity goes a long way to determine the physical and mental constitution of the child.

Admitting, therefore, the influence of habits of the elder members of the family on the child who will naturally imitate them because of the prestige they enjoy, we have to join with William McDougall to believe that, "Imitation moulds the growing individual and assimilates him to the type of society in which he is born." It naturally follows, therefore, that the parents themselves should lead an ideal life for training their children.

The early years of infancy are more valuable than the best years of college-life, for it is in these years that certain tendencies are formed in a child, which ultimately develop into habits. To quote the late Dr. Adler, the founder of the first Child Guidance Clinic in Vienna, "You make or mar a child between the ages of three and four."

The Unconscious Learning

Those who have any knowledge of the psychology of the "unconscious" would realise the importance of "unconscious learning" which comes to the conscious level very often. Dr. Ward illustrates this fact very well when he compares the mental phenomenon with the waters of a lake, whose under-currents come to the surface of the water, while those of the surface go down. Hence it is that the parents must not be blind to the fact that besides what the children are taught consciously, they learn much more unconsciously.

A few words now for the 'material environments. Most of our homes are very poorly ordered, due in a way to economic depression no doubt, but certainly owing to the fact that we have not come to realise the worth of home-making. A well-ordered house with all simplicity and economy has an advantage over an ill-kept house in so far as it acts and reacts upon the child mind. The clean and cheerful atmosphere, that it breaths out, generates in the child's mind a taste for literary and aesthetic development. And the cleanliness, which is next to godliness leads to cleanliness of thought and action. On the confused, disordered and dirty environments may lose the faculty of clear thinking and acting.

Pictures

It has been found in some cases of ideal personalities that their very success is ultimately traceable to the pictures in their homes which have stimulated their thoughts. Rightly is it said that a home hung with pictures is a home full of thoughts.

The play-toys with which the child spends most of his time, handling and manipulating them, have a far-reaching effect upon the development of his mind and it is not without truth that many psychologists regard play not only an enjoyment and recreation but a "Rehearsal for the serious life to come." It is no exaggerating the fact, therefore, to say that the intelligent parents can read the future of their child and provide him with the necessities that are in line with his inclinations.

Imagination

The biographies of the great bear out the foregoing observations. Shivaji's life perhaps furnishes the best example. We all know how he displayed skill for organising armies from his very childhood, when he would lead his fellows to an imaginary battle. As it is, it is important to note that imagination and play go hand in hand and it is not wise to scorn at the imaginary plays of children which are full of significance for their after life.

Still another striking example is that of Flornce Nightingale, who imagining her dolls wounded, used to fondle them, dress them and bandage them; finally lulling them to sleep. No wonder then that she figured in her after life as the pioneer of nurses.

But very few parents have learnt to trust their children in handling the materials of household. What a set-back, for example, to the mechanical tendency of the child, which is frozen tight in the shape of fear. Instead of handling the tools, they themselves become mere tools in the hands of their parents. And yet how many parents know what the resulting dangers are? More often than not, children fall prey to what the late Dr. Adler coined 'Inferiority complex' and such other abnormalities due to suppressed tendencies.

Here is an episode from the life of the great Pope. He was being beaten one day by his father on the ground that he would not stop indulging in verse making in spite of his repeated warnings. At that moment escaped the following verse from the boy's lips:

Papa, Papa, pity take,
Verses I shall never make.

For which, of course, he was soundly thrashed once again.

Parental Tyranny

Likewise, there are many orthodox parents who would beat their children if they find them reading stories or some such literature. No fault of the children if the dormant faculties of curiosity and imagination, the very basis of all literature, are thus paralyse and the children die an early mental death.

This tyranny on the part of parents has led some psychoanalysts to revolt boldly against this attitude and in fact, one of the practising psychologists writing on "psycho-analysis" gives expression to the same in the following words:—

> "Do not give up yourself to your elders, for they would mould you as they like and you would be able to offer no resistance whatsoever, and thus would you lose your free and natural development."

Discipline

It should not, however, be understood that there is no need of discipline in families. Discipline, no doubt, is the very foundation of character, but it must be so adjusted with freedom that it should lose the 'force' and 'superiority' elements streaked in it.

Besides, there are many aspects which the parents overlook, stamping them as insignificant. But are they not illusioned? Take for example, the value of dining together. In the majority of our homes everybody takes his meals alone whenever he likes and the pity is that the children are neglected all the more. They are neglected in table-talk, while on the other hand they must be given more attention, for the social side of their nature is in the growing. Such children suffer all the defects that are associated with the "Neglected Child", and are very likely to go unsocial and unsociable. Still worse; what actually happens in many cases is that if some 'Babu Sahib,' is not in a mood to see any visitor, he would say to his child, "Well, go and tell him that I am not at home."

The poor innocent child goes and says, "My father says he is not at home."

There are over-anxious parents, on the other hand, who in their zeal to make their child a Mill or a Tennyson, ought to see that they do not force their tastes but only feed them. Rather

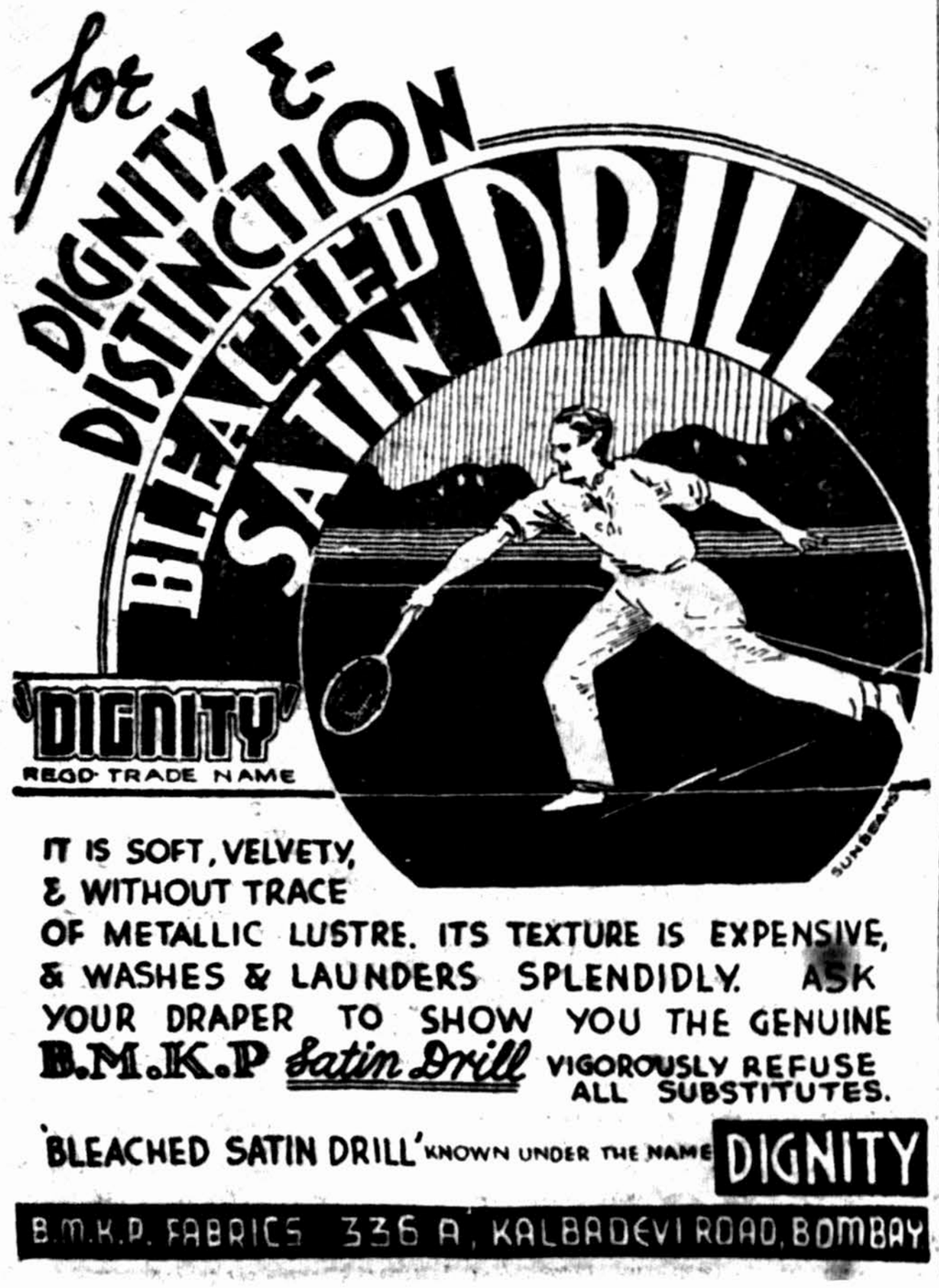
> Teach them as if you taught them not,
> And things unknown as things forgot.

In the field of leaning, parents may safely leave many initiatives to children and let them learn by what is called "trial and error" method in so far as it does not discourage them in any way.

The Remedy

Now, how to remedy the bad habits deep-rooted in children? Dr. Chalmers used to speak of expulsive power of a new affection as a more efficient method as a rule, to expel the evil habits and inclinations by developing good ones, rather than by setting directly to crush the evil ones.

As is the system in America and in other advanced countries, there should be Child Guidance Clinics where psychologists will be able to guide the parents in their leisure hours. I believe there would be many persons who would volunteer themselves for such work.



OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : He Played Cricket

By N. J.

"I have scored 66 and hope to score at least 33 more before I am out. Before that, my psychic power tells me, I will play a free game in a free India after having condemned the white bowlers. Sooner or later our team will be cosmopolitan and strong and we will play the game in a team spirit and score centuries of triumph."

As I was idly turning over the leaves of my scrap-book, my attention was arrested by this striking passage. It has a peculiar pathos and poignancy about it. For, of course, readers will remember that those words were uttered by the late Maulana Shaukat Ali in a press interview at Karachi barely a month and a half before his all-too-sudden demise.

The shades of night were falling fast even while the Maulana was looking towards the glorious dawn. The Silent Reaper was ready to gather his human harvest. The Maulana's stirring optimism and pyschic power was powerless before the will and wisdom of an inscrutable Providence. The redoubtable batsman wanted to score centuries of triumph: alas, little did he know that.

The Ball no Question makes of Ayes and Noes,
But Right or Left as strikes the Player goes!

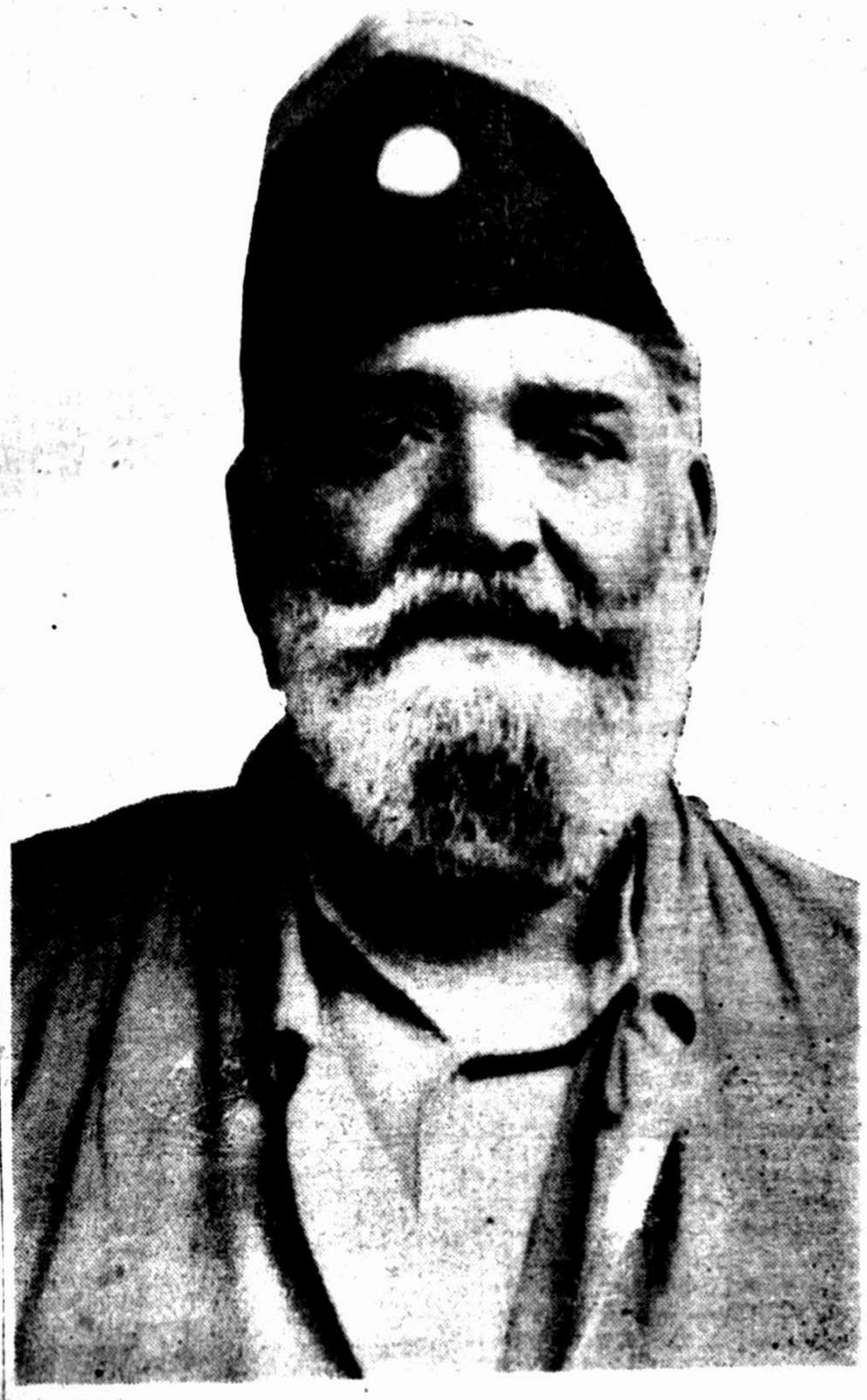
* * * *

Big Boy

Those who saw Shaukat Ali only in his latter days could hardly have imagined that his huge figure would have ever wielded the willow. But fortunately for himself he had learnt to play cricket early in his life. Not only that but he had attained proficiency in that game and was the captain of the 'Varsity team at Aligarh. Long before he began his famous all-India tours as a professional politician, first on behalf of the Congress as Big Brother and Body-Guard of Gandhiji (it was then that as a school boy I had my first sight of him), and lately as a lone (and rather lonely) champion of the Muslim League—(he could never have felt that his new-chief—the enigma that is Jinnah—was ever "in his pocket", as he knew Gandhiji was, in those hectic days of the early twenties,)—he had toured the country with his eleven and earned a reputation as a keen sportsman.

Shaukat Ali never deserted cricket, as he deserted the Congress and on his own admission at Karachi resorted, under the banner of the Muslim League, to body-line bowling against Congressmen, Gandhiji not excluded. That was the only saving grace of his latter career. The Big Brother always remained an Out-grown Boy. He was a whole-hogger. He knew he was merely a fighter and never pretended to be a philosopher. A fighter must necessarily have an "idee fixe" if he is to fight efficiently. So he threw himself headlong into the fray, no matter what the fray was. He was not a quick change artist unlike many other politicians. But once he changed the sides, he left no boats unburnt behind him. It was not merely a temperamental hiatus but a surgical separation. From a leading Congressman he turned into a thorough anti-Congressman. From an apostle of communal unity, he changed into an avowed communalist.

But throughout all these violent swings of the pendulum, the Big Boy somehow managed to remain the same. He remained a cricketer to the end and always liked to slog the White Bowlers to the boundary . . . .



"I have scored 66 and hope to score at least 33 more before I am out."

* * * *

Larwood And Jardine

When the present controversies are stilled and the acerbities and acrimonies of politics are finally forgotten, the historian will excuse much to Shaukat Ali for this one dominant passion of his life He always wanted, whether he was scoring centuries for the Congress or indulging in some wild hitting on behalf of Muslim League, to condemn the White Bowlers. He hoped to play a free game in a free India. He always wanted to play cricket in life even though in latter days he became a sort of political Larwood under his new skipper. And as I think of it, I feel tempted to compare Jardine with Jinnah; there are so many points of similarity between them.

Politics to us Indians is an overwhelming obsession. We take it too seriously as we do most other things. None else than Mahatma Gandhi, himself the busiest of men admitted as much in a recent article in the "Harijan". He held up before us the detachment of the Britisher as an object-lesson. Shaukat Ali was certainly an exception to the general rule. He threw himself headlong into the battle and d-d the consequences! But he never forgot himself. He never lost his appetite—and he had appetite! To the end his zest for life and its enjoyment of it was as keen and as hearty as ever. He never pretended to be either an ascetic or even an intellectual. The good things of the world frankly appealed to him and he had his full fill of them. For after all he was "playing cricket" and there was no reason why he should miss his lunch or tea. Isn't that too in the game?

* * * *

True Sportsman

Playing cricket! I like that phrase and all that it connotes, even though I am personally no devotee of the bat and the ball. What I value most is the ideology and not the implements of the game. Cricket is much more than a sport: by the Britishers' sheer power of insistence it has grown into a hallowed legend, a code of conduct—aye of honour. It expects you to observe all rules strictly, to be patient and persevering to the end, to efface yourself for the team, not to be elated by success or depressed by defeat, to be obedient, and vigilant, never to brag or grumble when the luck does not favour you or even when the umpire's decision may perversely go against you and last but not least, ever to realise that it is all just a game

I have thus always the greatest respect for Cricketers—not the flannelled fools who strut about on the gymkhana grounds, but those who play the game in the rough and tumble of life. To my mind one can be a cricketer without putting on the pads even once in his life, while one may adopt cricket as one's main profession in life and still have scant right to be called a Cricketer.

* * * *

Shaukat Ali had won many laurels and could boast of many mighty victories, as a political campaigner. But he always loved to hark back to his early cricketing days and to harp on the fact that he was all the while playing the game, no matter what team he was representing for the time being, and in spite of the fact that he occasionally lapsed into body-line bowling.

To do that might be against the spirit of cricket, but frankly to confess as much was certainly like a true Cricketer.

* * * *

Fond Regard

I must confess that I had little love lost for the Maulana until I read that memorable, and in the perspective so pathetic, interview of his at Karachi. It gave me a sudden revealing glimpse into his personality. And what a personality it was! Falstaffian is the word. Though I do not subscribe to the famous dictum of Julius Caesar that lean and lanky men are dangerous, I have somehow a fond regard for fat people. Not fat like your next-door neighbour but really fat like the immortal Falstaff or the late Maulana Saheb. They have a certain "bon homie" about them, a certain undefinable dependability, which puts you immediately at ease with them. Shaukat Ali was always revelling in violent tub-thumping and political fireworks. But somehow you felt that that chap could never "put the Thames on fire" (in the Chestertonian phrase). He professed to hate his opponents with all his heart, but you instinctively felt that deep down his rough exterior there was abiding love for all his fellow beings.

* * * *

Revealing Glimpse

I have observed above that Shaukat Ali loved the good things of life. The gargantuan was an Epicurean alright, but hear the following which concludes his Karachi interview:

"The most glorious time that I ever had was during my trial at Karachi and subsequent imprisonment and solitary confinement for a month. I have said my prayers at Mecca, Palestine Damascus and at every holy place in the world. But I have prayed also on a filth covered ground while I was subjected to solitary confinement.

"To have been in jail was a great education for me. I have swallowed the food which none of you will eat. I purposely insisted on the jail food. In those days people in thousands besieged the jail to have just a solitary confinement.

Note that this was not said in the year 1921 nor even in 1928, but in the year 1938, when Shaukat Ali was moving in the uncongenial company of Knights and Nawabs of the Muslim League. He was in Karachi again—but what a difference.

"In those days people in thousands besieged the jail to have just a glimpse of me."

They might or might not have had a glimpse of him then, but those words of his give us a revealing glimpse of him alright now.

* * * *

So the batsman is back in the Pavilion Eternal, bowled out at 66, when he was so finely set for a century—hoping "to score at least 33 more before I am out". You see, he really did not care for a century; all he wanted was only to play the game a little longer and to slog the White Bowlers a little harder.

Well Done, Big Brother and Requiescat in pace! "He played cricket and wanted to play a free game in a free India", would be a fitting epitaph for you . . . . .

They Have To See Without Eyes

There are about one and half lakhs of blind children of school-going age in this country of whom not more than 6 per cent are being educated .... How difficult that task is can be seen from the following account of a local school.

DEPRIVATION of sight has been to arresting the attention of general public that a disproportionate measure of common sympathy has always embraced those without sight. It is this unhappy conjunction of weakness and appeal that has brought about this unfortunate association of blindness and "beggary". The conditions of the blind in India would have been a hundred-fold advanced, if they would have been objects of rational sympathy and understanding, rather than of pity and commiseration.

Gradual Progress

The education of the blind in India is relatively recent when compared with Europe and America. Only in the last decade of the 19th century, organised and systematic effort was made to educate them, while in European and American countries their training has been given for more than a century and a half. In these years the teaching of the blind has become a special science in those countries, while in India, it is in its infancy.

She nas yet far to progress, but one feels with certain amount of satisfaction that, although her speed has not been fast, the direction of travel has been the right one. Although the man on the street may assign the cause of one's blindness to the sins and actions of his previous life, or to destiny, the stern hand of fate, although the poor and ignorant guardian of a blind child may prefer to organise professional mendicancy for his livelihood, yet the average educated person would not consider him to be merely an object of pity and commiseration. He feels that he has a right for education and an honourable living just as his sighted friend has.

The accomplishment of individual blind persons has attracted the attention of the general public, yet the mistrust in the capacity of the blind as a class is still gripping the mind of even the average educated man. This disbelief in the possibilities of the blind is only natural, if more blind pupils do not get properly educated and claim their rightful position in society along with their seeing compeers. It is estimated that out of a total of 6 lakhs of blind population in the whole of India there are about one and a half lakhs of blind children of school-going-age, of which not more than .6 (6/10) per cent. are receiving special attention.

Blind Pupil Population

Out of the total population it is calculated that about 1,20,000 are hopeful subjects who, with proper training may enjoy successful career, lawyers, educators, craftsmen, business men, typists, musicians, honest labourers and so on. That the blind people are capable of being educated to be self-supporting, self-respecting and contributive members of the society can be shown from the past and present history of Europe and America, and the present history of India does not fall short of such examples. But they are very few when compared with huge multitude of blind children that have to be educated.

The blind pupil population of Bengal is about 3,527 that of Bombay is 3,063. The other great cities of India bear a striking proportion of this blind pupil population to the actual population of the individual cities or provinces. The reasons are apparent that the main causes of blindness in India, without naming the particular diseases in detail, are due to physical conditions of the country itself—the general backwardness, apathy or ignorance of the population and the great lack of medical facilities. The work of the Society for the Prevention of Blindness in India is commendable

The figure given by the latest census returns of the blind pupil population does not represent the true state of affairs for two reasons: first because many individuals with extreme visual defects have probably avoided being entered in the category of blindness, secondly because the census definition differs from an educational or industrial or social interpretation of blindness. So it is evident that the educable blind pupils exceed by far the census returns. This has been pointed out to emphasise the needs and desirability of the extension of educational work for the blind children throughout India.

In order to be able to ameliorate the conditions of the Blind, many schools for the Blind should be started. Recently I have had the occasion to visit a school for the Blind in this city. The School has survived many vicissitudes and is now being reorganised on modern lines.

American Mission School

The workings of the American Mission School for the Blind, have impressed me so much that I would like to give a full detail.

The year 1900 was marked by a severe famine, with its subsequent epidemics and malnutrition. The incidence of blindness was therefore even higher than usual. Thus many blind children attracted the attention of those working for the famine sufferers. So it was that Miss Anna Millard in the year of this famine, gathered together at first some blind orphans, and later others, to start the American Mission School for the Blind. It steadily grew through her untiring efforts. From the first blind girls as well as blind boys have been able to receive education and training here. The first premises were on Love Lane, Byculla. These were gradually outgrown. The area about them became too congested. Through Miss Millard's efforts a site of land in Dadar was given by the Government where a new building was erected in 1920. Here the School has remained. Through the years it has given primary education and vocational training to blind students. With the year 1937 the staff and equipment have been increased so as to enable students to proceed into secondary education.

Advanced Methods

This School seeks to give to the blind or visually handicapped child an education comparable to that which sighted children procure. It endeavours to make the blind who come to it socially acceptable, self-respecting citizens of India. It seeks to train them toward useful work or profession. This School tries to keep in touch with the up-to-date methods and appliances which are available for use in the education of the Blind.

The education of the Blind is a large field which has gained a great amount of attention in western countries. Consequently it is from these countries that most of our expert advice and apparatus come. Because of the nature of the handicap of the children methods of instruction must be different. Embossed, rather than ink-print books are used. All other senses than the sight must be stimulated to facilitate learning. Object lessons play an important part.

It might be said that the education of the blind child required first the education of the blind child's parents. Too often the parents deprive the child of training adapted to his abilities, training which will enable him to be part of the work in which he must live, because the way seems so pitiably hard to them. Parents must look to the future and to the real happiness of the child. Who would exchange dependency and idleness for self-reliance and activity? Yet many parents force blind children into adult dependency and idleness by denying them an education. Blind children need sympathetic encouragement, opportunity, and hope,—not pity.

The School offers boarding facilities for those who wish to live at the School. Day scholars are also welcome.

Children of any caste, creed or colour are admitted. The School is not a proselytising institution. But it is desired that each child should observe some religion for his own personal development. He or she is, therefore, expected to know something of his or her own religion. To fulfil these objects, children are taught about their respective religion by three Hindu, Moslem and Christian leaders in three separate groups. These are all voluntary social workers.

Visitors are always welcome at the School which is on Dadar Station Road a few minutes walk from the Parel Tram Terminus. The children may be seen in their regular classes on week-days from 11 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. But they are always busy, and even out of school hours visitors will find interesting activities going on.

A Public Institution

Though this School was founded by an American Missionary and still bears its original name, the American Mission has long since turned over to India the task of supporting this group of society, the Blind, throughout its years of training and education.

This School is dependent, therefore, upon the public for funds sufficient to maintain it. The Government give an educational grant, and added to it is a technical education grant. These, however, do not cover the additional expenses necessary in such a school, where special methods must be used. The Boarding Department demands a goodly amount of money to keep these children in good health and cleanliness. Very few pupils can pay even a portion of their expenses. We look to a public which is conscious of its social obligation to this group of society to help give to these handicapped children an education as near that which their sighted brothers and sisters are given as possible Many blind persons lead normal useful lives, and are not a burden to society. Many more could and should be allowed to do so.

The Curriculum:

The work of the School is divided into four main departments: Industrial: Music: Literary: Physical Education

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION comprises Wool-knitting, Sisal-hemp, Coir-mat-making, Bead-chain-making, Basketry, Manufacture and Repair of Cane Furniture. Manipulation of carpentry tools is taught to help the pupils in their own trade and also to encourage a transfer to regular Wood-work in case of partially sighted children.

MUSIC EDUCATION: "Music is the Light of the Blind" in that it gives them recreation as well as occupation. But it becomes the leading light when it can be their profession. The School is striving to this end. The Music School is affiliated to a Modern School of Indian Music. Instruction is given both in Instrumental and Vocal music.

"LITERARY EDUCATION" All pupils receive literary education up

Continued On Page 51

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(By MARILU)

I SEE a blaze of lights, innumerable cars, new faces. There's moonlight on the waters—that is Bombay. It's different from the village where I live. To one who has returned after months in the quiet of the Himalayas, the noise and the glitter are a trifle disconcerting. Soon this big city begins to grow on me, and at the end of a week, I feel I've never lived anywhere else.

A woman's mind turns to shopping, and it becomes fascinating or harrowing according to one's financial resources at that moment. A multitude of shops, ranging from Army and Navy to the diminutive market shop, confront you, and if you have patience combined with time, you sometimes manage to come home with what you really set out to get. The market swarms with fruit-sellers, knick-knackwallas and beggars, clamouring to be heard. Bewildered and short of temper I've roared but so little notice is taken of me that it is much wiser to sit in frigid silence, praying for more patience. They want you to buy little rickety Japanese toys, remnant bits of gaudy coloured cotton lace and little gadgets which they alone can manipulate.

Then I am, of course, taken to the pictures. All the world loves a good picture, but in Bombay you go to any and every picture.

I've always seen the cinemas crowded. On a Sunday, I see the Parsis at the Regal. This congregation is almost a ritual. Here's a little conversation I had with one of your "smart set."—"You flicking at the Regal on Sunday?" "No, what's on?"—"Haven't the faintest idea"—"Then why . . ." My astonished question faded into silence by a pitying, supercilious look which might have meant many things. And she was right. The picture drew a crowded house, just because it was "Sunday at the Regal."

On Saturday I was taken to the races. All Bombay seemed to have turned out, bent on making money. Gay and colourful femininity was at its best, and I saw some fantastic creation. The problem of what to wear was usually solved with much thought in the mid-week, and formed a chief topic of conversation throughout the meeting. The cynical male will have to sneer at this and keep sneering. Yet without us the race-course would lose half its charm. Horses are not the only attraction of a Saturday race meeting! What struck me while watching the motley crowd that hurried past or walked languidly by, was the grim and gruesome expression on the faces of the men to whom racing was almost a livelihood. Greed for money had turned this thrilling sport into a sordid money-making scramble. There is, I confess, always a thrill in seeing my horse win but if he should turn up somewhere last in spite of the most assuring tips, I just sigh resignedly and that's all. But what of the heavy gambler when his horse fails? That ugly expression on his face will tell you all.

Or let's go to Cuffe Parade, where you promenade on a pavement four feet wide and not quite a furlong long. On one side there is the sea, and on the other, an unbroken line of old fashioned houses. A hundred cars are parked along the drive. An unceasing stream of humanity pushes and jostles its way up and down—up and down that little strip of Cuffe Parade. When friends meet—there is a blockade in the full sense of the word, while the rest of the crowd must crawl its way past as best it can. The dim lights are useful. Total strangers say "hallo" whether mistakingly or otherwise, and one's pet aversions are conveniently avoided. There is always the "dim lights" excuse to fall back on. Is it exercise, I want to know, that makes Cuffe Parade a scene of such activity, or is it merely one of the "Sunday at the Regal" stunts?

Yet there is always something to do in this city of yours. Every taste is catered for, and no one could or should be bored. Yet this feint of boredom seems to be very fashionable here, and a dominating trait among the young. Even if one is excited at the prospect of a party, all I've seen is the supercilious lifting of eye-brows. A blase air and that careless walk with words drawled out "I suppose I'd better make a move—there's another party where I must put in an appearance." There is something artificial in this hard-as-nails atmosphere. One feels painfully conscious of it and it takes time to penetrate through it till you come down to earth and meet the real person so different from the one to whom you have been introduced. Sophistication is becoming to a very few and the words of Bobbie Burns often flash through my mind, "O wad some power the gifties gie us." To see ourselves as others see us." But the would-be fashionable set with money to burn is always on the move, in idle pursuit of pleasure. Is it any wonder that life seems not so exciting as it did at first? They have no time to stop and think.

Very often I've been amused at the questions put to me. "However do you like to be stuck away in suburban places, and what can you do there?" The average Bombay mind has no conception of any other mode of life save the one it leads in what might have been a lovely city.

I come from the heart of the villages where under the strong heat of the sun, I see the ryot stoop and plough his plot of ground. I see them pass day in and day out across my life, their silhouettes throwing their dark shadows against a pale sky. They seem to be for ever walking on the border of eternity and time means nothing to them. They live simple lives, and contentment is their sole possession. God to them has come time and again and their courage to live and live through is because of Him, who giveth them nothing and yet giveth all.

There are my people—my fellow citizens. Sometimes I wonder whether they are not the only real things in this life. The superficiality I see around me in the big cities chills me to the core. Even so I like to be frozen sometimes—for you have at least a sea and a harbour and at night there are ships that pass through your life to unknown destinations. The blue waters grip me. I have watched them at dawn, at noon and at night. Often I wonder when I like them best. Is it when the city reflects her million lights in a black, glistening sea or when the moon turns each rippling wave to silver?

AUTOMATIC SEWING MACHINE

Among other up-to-date technical novelties that will be on view at the Congress of the German Clothing Industry to be held in Berlin this month, will be an automatic sewing machine. This machine obviates the necessity for the material to be guided by hand while it is being sewn. A thousand delegates will attend this Congress.

The mentally sketchy girl friend thinks a "wise cracker" is something you eat.

THE
Bombay Samachar
A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING
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For Rates of Advertisements and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Samachar", Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay

Caste And Nationality

A Nation Dismembered By Caste And Multiple Creeds Can Never Defend Itself As One Man

(By Dr. Sir HARI SINGH GAUR, Bar-at-Law).

THE old Vedic system of the Hindu Society was based upon human equality. In the Buddhist times caste had become somewhat crystallised, for we read in the pre-Buddhistic Shastras that the quadruple distinction between man and man had become so accentuated that an open rivalry between the two great castes, namely, the Kshatriyas and the Brahmins, had become painfully manifest and Gautama Buddha, the founder of Buddhism, and Mahavira, the founder of Jainism, were both inspired by the single thought of destroying the growing social disruption consequent upon caste rivalry. Historical research shows that at that time, that is to say, 600 or 700 B. C., the Kshatriyas had obtained the upper hand and one of the greatest Brahminical writers of that age declared in one of his Smritis that Kshatriyas were superior to Brahmins because they were the warrior caste and held in their hand the sceptre to protect the people. Nevertheless, and in spite of this temporary triumph of the ruling race, the jealousies between the priest and the warrior had become so acute that it was impossible to hold society together without carrying on a perpetual internecine war.

The two great reformers, whose names I have mentioned above, saw the mischief which the disruption of Hindu society was likely to produce and it is a great tribute to the foreseeing genius of these two great founders of the religions, one of which has become world-wide in its effect, that they foresaw the mischief that the division of society into artificial groups was likely to produce and indeed endangered the very existence of society

Buddhism was a protest against caste and the hierarchical pretensions of the priestly clan, Mahavira, a contemporary of Gautama Buddha felt the same call, and though these two great workers worked in the same field they devised very different ways of destroying the cankerous growth of caste to society, which manaced its very existence. The superascetic rules of Mahavira did not produce nearly the same response as more rational creed inculcated by Gautama Buddha The latter transformed the whole phase of society and his devoted disciples carried the torch of liberty, equality and human brotherhood into the darkest recesses of the then known Asiatic Continent. His mission checked for the time being the artificial distinctions and class jealousies, which were growing up, and produced a nation in the country which lasted for a period of 1,200 years. The history of India between 800 B.C. and 800 A.D. when King Harasha died is a golden era when art flourished and India was the spiritual mentor of the world.

A Chapter Of Humiliation

In the 8th century, however, Shankaracharya—a fanatic Brahmin tried to regain the lost power of his caste, and with the help of the degenerate local leaders he delivered a deadly blow to the great national fabric which his progenitors had reared. Idol worship, supremacy of the Brahmins, visible sensuality, the value of sacrifice, the purchase of heaven by offering bribe to the gods, the slaughter of animals as a peace offering to the deity, all come in their train, and anarchy, both spiritual and religious, once more overtook this unfortunate land. The defences of the country being thus weakened, India was an easy prey to the trans-frontier marauders. It was easily subjugated, and the very Brahmins, who had vied with one another for their spiritual supremacy fell at the feet of the Mughal barbarians and many of them embraced Islam.

The History of India since the death of King Harsha is a history of humiliation, dependence and economic exploitation by foreigners. The history of India during the Buddhistic period is a history of a great nation united, firm, peaceful and happy. The lesson is obvious. A nation desmembered by caste and multiple creeds can never defend itself as one man. Its energy diffused in internecine quarrels, each little caste or community becoming a focus for attack and counterattack. Mutual jealousy, mutual distrust mutual hatred brings about a complete disorganisation of the body politic, and if India is to rise again in the scale of nations let it read the history of its past.

SKI CLUB OF INDIA

The Ski Club of India has as usual announced two meetings at Gulmarg; the Christmas meeting which will be from 18th December, 1938 to 4th January, 1939 and the Spring meeting from 19th February 1939 to 3rd March 1939. The Club has this year obtained the services of a professional coach, Herr Otto Santer of Austria, who is expected to arrive in India on 10th December 1938 to teach Club members and this will form a special feature of the meetings of the season.

Unlike in other places the "rabbits" receive special attention in the Christmas meeting, an experienced Ski-runner is detailed daily to give them free instructions. The Winter Sports in Gulmarg are well known for races which are run for numerous cups including the Ski-ing Championship of India. The Ski Club of India makes arrangements for opening Nedou's Hotel during both the meetings to ensure comfort, warmth, company, electric and other amenities for its members. The Club also pays for the Post and Telegraph office at the Hotel. Gulmarg, the mecca of skiers, is at an altitude of no less than 8,500 ft. above sea level. For reasons both of sufficiency and quality of snow, it has become India's Winter Sports Centre.

GULMARG

In winter when the traffic on the Banihal is suspended on account of snow, Gulmarg is approached from Rawalpindi either via Muree or Abbottabad. The distance from Pindi via Muree to Gulmarg is 200 miles. The road to Tangmarg bifurcates at 187th mile from Pindi and 9 miles from Srinagar. The road up to Tangmarg is specially kept open to traffic during the time the Ski meetings last, by the concerned officials of His Highness' Government. Petrol for cars is obtainable at Kohala, Ramkot, Domel, Uri and Baramulla on the J. V. and Abbottabad roads. Garages can be had on hire at -|6|- to -|8|-

(Continued On Page 47)

Winter Sports In Kashmir 1938-39

(From A Correspondent)

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

THE WONDER BOOK OF WOULD YOU BELIEVE IT, By Harry Goldin, THERE IS A STORY TO TELL. By Blanche Winder, THE PICTURE BOOK OF ADVENTURE. (Published by Ward Lock and Co., London and Melbourne.)

"The Wonder Book of Would You Believe It" contains 254 pages, including 8 excellent colour plates and about 300 illustrations in tints. In this volume are given many instances of things seemingly beyond belief yet perfectly true—the marvels of plant and animal life, the mighty forces of Nature, strange people and their strange ways, and incredible things that men have learned to do. And when the reader has enjoyed every word and every picture, he will, perhaps, realise something of what the poet meant when he wrote:

"The world is so full of a number of things.
I am sure we should all be as happy as Kings".

In the book "There's a story to tell", are given 26 very interesting and instructive stories for children from the Old and the New Testament, with 24 excellent colour plates.

In "The Picture Book of Adventure" are given interesting stories of sport and adventure at home and abroad and informative articles with 24 colour plates and many other illustrations. All these three books are excellently printed and got up and will make suitable Christmas gifts to school boys and girls in India.

V. R. B.

COTTON SPINNING

MODERN COTTON SPINNING (BLOW ROOM SECTION) By Radhakrishna Birla. Foreword by Dr. N. Ahmad, Director, Technological Laboratory, Bombay. Publishers—Messrs. D. P. Taraporewalla and Sons, Bombay.

This book deals with blow room section, i.e., blow room machinery and treatment of cotton through it. Detailed description of bale openers, hopper feeder, openers, dust or cleaning trunks, and scutchers, of various types is given. For every type of the abovenamed machines one chapter has been written classifying in such a way that a student or an apprentice in the spinning industry would at once grasp the object of the machines, their working with different mechanical adjustments for treatment of cottons, cotton cleaning devices of the machines and the calculations relating to the weight per yard of lap. Also the book at the end of every chapter gives the horse power required to drive the machine, the floor space required, and the production. It is a good book for beginners. It is illustrated with diagrams, sketches, and photos. of the blow room machinery.

"UNITED KARNATAK"

UNITED KARNATAK, English weely started under the auspices of the Karnatak Unification League, Edited by Mr. R. S. Hukkerikar and published from Dharwar, Annual Subscription Rs. 4.

The idea of unification of Karnatak which is spread over two British Indian Provinces and divided amongst a number of Indian States, though recognised by the Indian National Congress requires to be brought home to the people of at least the two British Indian Provinces of Bombay and Madras, all of whom are not Kanarese-speaking. The present journal is started with the specific intention of converting the doubting Thomas to the claims of Karnatak for a separate Province. Besides advocating the just and obvious claims of Karnatak especially in the educational industrial and economic fields, the nine issues that have so far come out contain a series of articles from the pen of Mr. R. R. Diwakar, on the situation in the Deccan (Karnatak) States, and various articles on Karnatak unification by prominent public men in Karnatak. The "United Karnatak" as such bids fair to become an exponent of Karnatak's public opinion to the non-Kanarese-knowing parts of the country.

Hemachandra On Poetics

KAVYANUSHASANA BY ACHARYA HEMACHANDRA. Edited by Mr. Rasiklal C. Parikh and Mr. Ramchandra B. Athavale, M.A., in two volumes, with a Foreword by Dr. Anandshankar B. Dhruva. Published by Messrs. Motichand G. Kapadia and Chandulal S. Modi, Hon. Secretaries, Shri Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay. Price Rs. 6 Vols. I-II.

The publication of "Kavyanushasana" by Acharya Hemachandra in two volumes should be esteemed as a splendid beginning of the scheme of Shri Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya to publish works of general utility. The first volume is devoted to the Sanskrit text with 'Alamkarachudamani' and 'Viveka' commentaries by Hemachandra himself, an annonymous 'tippana' and various indexes and the second to the introduction and notes in English. The editors have utilised all the available material for the edition and appear to have focussed their energies on making the second volume as elaborate as possible.

The editors have not brought to light an unpublished work, because the first edition of the text of "Kavyanushasan" with the two commentaries by Hemachandra appeared in Bombay in 1904 and the second edition in 1934 through the Nirnaya Sagar Press, but they should be congratulated on having produced their edition with the introduction and notes in English, by which it will command a wider range of circulation.

The publishers' claim upon a work like "Kavyanushasan" as a Jain work is untenable in view of Hemachandra's own statement in his introductory verse to the effect that he composed it for the delight of the learned and in view of the word "lokaya" for the people used by him elsewhere, as referred to in the introduction on page 305. A scientific work on a subject like poetics, rhetorics or dramaturgy, is essentially secular and not sectarian. The authorship of such a work by a scholar who happens to be Jain by faith is no justification for regarding it as a Jain work. If "Kavyanushasan" can be claimed as a Jain work, "Kavyaprakasha" by Mammat should also be partly so in view of the 'Samketa' commentary thereon by Manikyachandra Acharya.

"Kavyanushashan" is divided into eight chapters, which comprise all the essential aspects of the science of poetics. Sutra is a style of literary expression which is adopted by scholars of exceptional abilities. Hemachandra was one of them. His text is confined to 'sutras,' with an explanatory commentary "Alamkarachudamani," which is amplified by another commentary known as "Viveka." The different chapters of "Kavyanushasana" are distinguished by simplicity of expression and richness of information. The work, which covers the whole field of poetics, reflects Hemachandra's ability to present an extensive subject in a concise and lucid manner. The chapter on dramaturgy makes the work comprehensive, but the treatment of the subject is of a summary nature. Dr. Anandshankar Dhruva has overestimated its importance by comparing it with the similar chapter of "Sahityadarpana" by Vishvanath. The latter has treated the subject more exhaustively.

The importance attached by Hemachandra to the supreme delight as one of the purposes of poetry, the emphasis laid by him on genius as the source of poetry and the relegation of proficiency and practice to secondary positions capable of refining the genius, reveal his originality and depth of thought at the very outset. His views on the classification of the senses of words, the 'Sthayibhava' of Shantarasa, excellences of poetry and 'alamkaras' are, in addition to his theories regarding the cause and effect of poetry, the main points which illustrate his differences with other authors and collectively form his original contribution to the science of poetics. The author of the English notes has nicely discussed these points of differences, but a separate chapter devoted to the subject in the introduction would have been an outstanding feature of the public-

(Continued on page 47)

RUBBAYATS OF MAHIR

ARBAI' ANASIR—Hakim Mohammad Ali Khan 'Mahir', Agra, pp. 208, Price Re. 1/-

Rubai is an important branch of Persian and Urdu poetry. The present popularity of Umar Khayyam is solely based on his Rubayyats. Almost all Urdu poets have tried to write Rubayyats but those who have made a name in this are few. Mr. Mahir who is not only a poet but a good scholar also has written many "Rubais'.

The book under review is their collection. It shows the influence of modern political tendencies; the last two sections are devoted to Capitalism and Labour.

N.A.N.

PROSPECTS FOR FOREIGN CAPITAL IN POLAND

"FOREIGN CAPITAL IN POLAND." By Leopold Wellisz." Price 7s. 6d George Allan and Unwin.

Like other countries in Europe, Poland had to incur large foreign debts to meet war-expenditure and to finance economic rehabilitation in the after-war period. The author has presented in this book facts and statistics regarding the sources and the amounts of foreign capital invested in Poland with a view to show how all this money has been utilised and what further prospects there are for the expansion of that investment. Debts of various kinds, public and private, has been distinguished and the method of their management has been described. The financial and currency policy of the Polish Government, according to Mr. Wellisz, has been wisely directed so as to inspire confidence and ensure efficiency. the foreign capitalist is told what openings there are in Poland for the profitable and safe investment of his funds in that country and what facilities are afforded to him. He says:—"The interest shown by foreign capital in Poland up till now is symptomatic of the stabilisation of that country's political and economic situation whilst a survey of present and past transactions brings out the potential value of the possibilities which Poland still offers to foreign capital." In his view, the collaboration of foreign capital in raising the economic level of the Republic of Poland will automatically contribute to increase general prosperity in Europe.

V. G. K.

COURT POETS OF IRAN AND INDIA

COURT POETS OF IRAN AND INDIA. By R. P. Masani, New Book Co., Rs. 5 pp. 202.

Mr. R. P. Masani is a well-known scholar, anthropologist and a great social worker. His "Council of Birds," a translation of Attar's "Montegut-Tair" has already made him famous in the Persian knowing world. The present volume is a masterly attempt to paint before our eyes the happy and historical moments when the Court poets of Iran and India have exhibited their ready wit, presence of mind, power of extempore compositions and their endless stock of words. Once begun it is difficult to leave this book unfinished.

The book gives us a complete history of Persian poetry from Roodqy to Afsar the modern poet of Iran. Although most of these anecdotes are available in Mr. M. N. Kuka's book "Wit, Humour and Fancy, the way Mr. Masani has treated the subject makes it a very interesting reading.

Such anecdotes are generally semi-historical; they should not be taken as authenticated facts. In one or two places, names and facts require correction. On page 152 the name of the poet is given as Mir Askari; it should be Meerza Askari who is better known as Aqil Khan.

Then again it was not the death of a young poet which had made Aurangzeb sad but the sad demise of his beloved wife Aurangabadi Mahal—the only romantic oasis in otherwise dry life of this Puritan King.

N. A. N.

ISLAM

FLASHLIGHT ON ISLAM.—Dr. S. N. A. Jafri. Pp. 74 XXVIII (Army Press, Simla).

Dr. Jafri has published several books on different subjects in English and is a well-known writer in Urdu. This book is an exposition of some aspects of Islam. Such books go a great way to enable the Non-Muslims to see Islam in its real form. It may be read by all who want to learn something about Islam.

N. A. N.

MAHMUD BAHRI

QAZI MAHMUD BAHRI, By Dr. M. Hafiz Syed. University of Allahabad.

Dr. Syed had been writing a series of articles on the life, period and poetic works of Qazi Mahmud Bahri, a classical poet who flourished during the later years of Aurangzeb's reign. Now Dr. Sayed has collected those articles and having added a few new chapters, he has given them a book form. But it is to be regretted that he should have chosen to use the re-prints of his articles from journals for this book. The result is that the first page opens with page number 267. The author has treated the subject, to a great extent, comprehensively. There are some mistakes in the book, however, in dates and names which could have been avoided by a deeper look in the books on histories like Malathoul Umar, etc. This book should have been written in Urdu instead of English.

N. A. N.

Pleasant Homes

There's Nothing The Matter With Christmas!

It's The Presents, The Element Of Surprises And The Spirit That Make The Great Day Glamorous—Suggestions For Home Gifts To Start You Thinking.

SOMEHOW Christmas trees these days never seem as glamorous as did those glittering concoctions of our childhood. We've tried to blame it on the illumination—after all the candles did give a lovely light. But I've decided that most of all it's the element of surprise and the sheaf of presents that we miss. If grown-ups had as much to look forward to as children, we'd have as much fun.

Less Complaining, Please

Then, too, may be there's something in the reason for Christmas that we often forget. So it might not be such a bad idea to look into that a little more—and complain less about the burden and the commercialism of Christmas. It's what we make it, you know, and if we don't like it, we 'could' change. 'Twould mainly be a change of attitude, you know—for there's really nothing the matter with Christmas, but there's lots the matter with us and the way we think about our friends and neighbours these days.

The charge of commercialism isn't always fair I often think and is too frequently made to alibi our own failure in making this holiday season all that it should be. For present-buying is unselfish... ...it is something we do for others and once a year that shouldn't hurt us. As for the stores' side of it—well, I for one would miss their gayety and bright decorations at Christmas. And I certainly like to think of all the jobs they're making with the extra holiday business.

Regardless of religious beliefs, few decorative details would be lovelier than a porcelain madonna designed by one of the modern sculptors. This one is in pale blues, and is exquisite for Christmas as well as throughout the year.

Gay Mad Mother Presents

So come come—no more crabbing about Christmas. Go out and stint to buy presents for people you don't "owe" them to and see what that does for your Christmas spirit. Gay mad frothy little presents— a handkerchief with wide lace all around it, a jewel of a compact, a thimble full of expensive perfume, an utterly frivolous hand mirror, a small exquisite little flower vase.

I'm a great one for a family gift too—or a gift for the house Especially if every member of the family shares in the choice and contributes to the cost (even when little Amy's part is only an anna or two from her allowance).

I've been shopping around with pencil and paper lately for home gifts—which in lots of ways is better than shopping with money—because this way I can "take" everything that suits my fancy. I've jotted down the things that would make a hit at my house.

FOR THE GARDENER—Cutting Scissors; metal or glass flower holders for the inside of vases; a garden basket; an interesting flower container; a mat to kneel on when transplanting or weeding; a watering can that does her proud; a glass frame for seedlings; some thing extra special in a garden fork.

FOR THE LADY WHO SEWS A FINE SEAM—A lovely gold or silver thimble; a pair of nice scissors; pinking shears; a fitted sewing case; a quaint pin cushion; a spool rack guaranteed not to tangle up the threads; a little sewing table; a footstool; a pressing board or a sleeve board; a small cabinet with drawers.

FOR THE YOUNG MOTHER—A comfortable arm chair or rocker; a small attractive and reliable clock with illuminated dial; a child's size quilt or Afghan; a lift lid chest for toys or children's outdoor clothes; the prettiest frilliest dressing table in town so she won't let herself go in the swirl of taking care of the children.

FOR A BOOK WORM—A good bedside reading light; a book plate; a book rack end table; leather book marks; a big world globe; a dictionary table; book ends; a hanging book shelf rack.

FOR A HOSPITABLE SOUL—A breakfast tray set; huge linen damask napkins with monograms; a glass coffee maker; beverage glasses or scrappy little party napkins; a handsome wooden salad bowl; a hot bread server that heats biscuits or rols and then keeps them piping right at the table; a set of the prettiest China tea cups you can find; most anything in sterling; pure linen sheets; unusual party plates.

FOR A FAMOUS COOK—A set of fine paring knives; a bright and gay jelly glass holder; an elec-

(Continued On Page 52)

One or a pair of lamps with flowered chintz shades would be an appreciated gift for a lady with a house, and remember that you could make these shades yourself.

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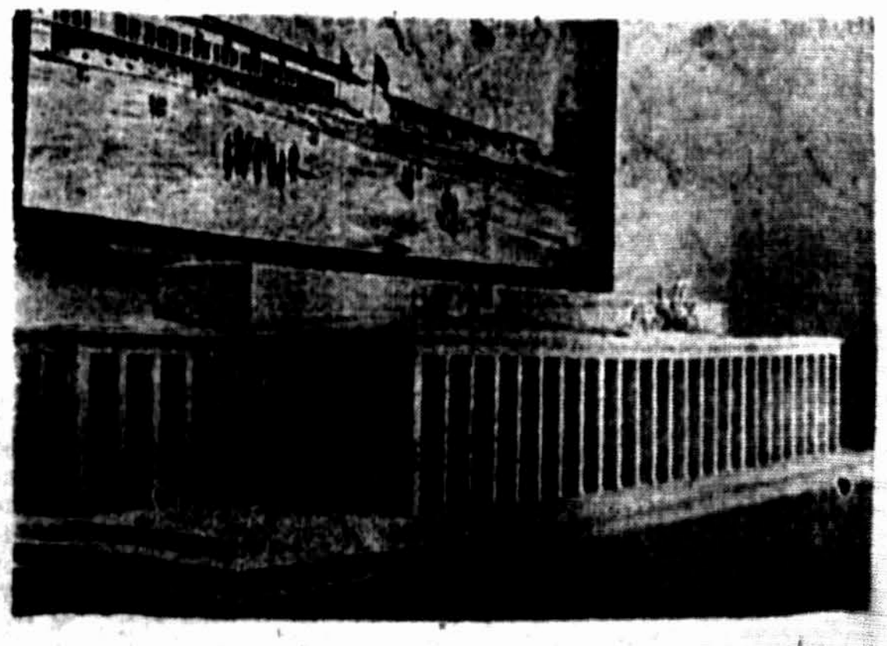

The House of German Art in Munich: (Inset) a distant view of the building.

THE MASQUERADE

By S. B. NAYAMPALLY

I BELONG to the nationality of freebooters and have no work to do as comparative slaves or people of vulgar business have. We are free—free in mind, body, soul, and will ask no advice of yours as to our future. Free wandering in the chamber air, investigating and feasting at will. We do not have newspapers reading the headlines 'Japan withdraws from Hankow', or 'Franco defies British Government Protests', neither have we Hitler or Mussolini Fight we do, but sometimes, and that too, hand to hand fights. We do not lead the armies or massacre the innocents at the altar of make-believe supremacy. We look down upon your struggle of national life; we jeer at hearing the sounds of preparations—the music of boisterous drums—the death-knell of bugles. The dissipations of your lives are blasting and destroying the vast multitude. The tide of War! Supremacy! !

Oh! how I once loved your homes! I was well fed in the kitchen and was allowed all facilities and freedom. My presence was a pleasure and how I loved the children and kissed them out of sheer joy, till one day, I saw a mad scramble—yes, the Masquerade Ball is on—garbed in cloaks of kings, queens and clowns, was a seething mass of humanity. The music was at its height, the lights burning brightest. I saw the dancers doped in the ecstacies of music till it reached a point of exhaustion. The lights started getting dim and their steps weaker. At close they put off their disguise—the masks of their lives dropped—still the cry was 'on with the dance'. I saw the flushed faces of men, pale cheeks of women. Then I saw a pitiable sight of the wife standing at the door. The parting was bitter—a quick embrace—at the turn of the road a hand wave—she answered by holding high in her loving arms the child—he is gone and for ever.

The beautiful home which I once loved seemed to be deserted. Why should the cruel hand of War strike the innocent home? Their pleasures and their petty larcenies, why should they be mocked? Why should not the War Ghouls settle the differences among themselves instead of feeding the rivers of their crime with innocent blood? Yes, I know you love destruction, whether it is gas or Flit, guns and shells, or Katol powder or sticks. It is not that we cannot rise against you, but we scorn at your weaknesses. If we want we can wipe you with an epidemic which your biggest machine-guns fail to annihilate. Compared to Hitler's sauerkraut, Mussolini's spaghetti and Franco's bull-fights, let me tell you I like that man in the Loin-cloth. So cool and composed. I prefer to taste his goat's milk and dates and play such pranks on his bare body as to irritate him. But, his toothless smile baffles me and he waves his bony hand gently at me with a whispered word 'Go away, I am not perturbed'.

From the galled place on your cab horses back to the brown spot on the road I travel, but remember when the hoof disturbs me I rise with a angry republican BUZZ—Ay! still I rest content compared to you, what freedom is like mine?—The impertinent Fly! ! !

ENGLISH PLAYS IN VIENNA

Plays by English authors or dealing with English themes are to be produced during the month of December at the stronghold of theatrical art in Vienna, the Burg-theater. Oscar Wilde's society comedy, "The Importance of Being Ernest" will be presented there on the 20th and 26th of the month; Shakespeare's "A Winter's Tale" on the 21st, 22nd, 25th, 28th, 29th and 30th. A drama by the German Playwright Hannas Jonst, dealing with the life of Thomas Paine, defender of American independence and author of "Right of Man" will be produced on the afternoon of the 18th and a German play about Cromwell on the 16th.

If you have the kind of shoulders people weep upon, you'll find as time goes on, you'll have to wear sponges as shoulder pads.

OUR SHORT STORY

First-Hand Experience

By J. NEROTH

RENGAN'S first novel, 'Angelic Devils' was hailed as a masterpiece. The young writer was immediately praised by critics and reviewers alike as a brilliant new star in the literary firmament of Tamilnadu, and the admiring public eagerly looked forward to his second work. Rengan was already at work on that next novel. But, though his publisher assured him that the book, as far as written, was even better than 'Angelic Devils,' Rengan himself was not satisfied. He thought that a work in which the private life of a prostitute played a prominent part should have much more than technical perfection and imaginative richness—he wanted to give it the vitality of its creator's first-hand experience. And Rengan found that he had had no real inside knowledge of the private lives of fallen women!

When he told his friends that he was going to gain that experience before he wrote another line of his novel, they had a few words of advice for him: "It is all right, Rengan," they said, "but do not forget the risks!"

"I know what you're insinuating!" said Rengan, looking at the smoking end of his cigarette with that wistful, melancholy gaze which had softened the heart of many a woman even before they had come to admire his great genius. "I hope to be able to avoid the most serious of them; in any case, the risks are worth running for the sake of my work!"

"It'll be a pity if some wretched prostitute gains your love, while you break the noble hearts of our aristocratic Venuses!" was their ironic reply.

Rengan himself couldn't avoid an edge of sarcasm when he retorted:

"Thank you for your advice! But I have a notion that the heart of a high-class lady cannot, at bottom, be very different from that of her fallen sister!"

It all sounded very courageous and true, but Rengan soon realized that his venture was far more awkward than he had imagined; it was made all the more difficult by his shyness, his extreme sensitiveness, and utter lack of experience in evil ways! But there was no going back, of course. It wouldn't do, thought Rengan, if he went right into a prostitute's house and said to her: "Look here, I am Rengan, the famous novelist, and I am out to gather first-hand knowledge about the life of fallen women: I hope you wouldn't mind helping me!" Oh no, that wouldn't help at all! So he sat conceiving novel schemes to attain his end; but as a first step, he thought, he would go to a harlot who could sing well. From enquiries he learnt that in a big establishment in Mint Street, there were girls who could also sing well.

He dressed himself with a careless elegance, and soon after dusk had managed to slip in without anybody noticing him. A big fat woman, whom Rengan took to be the matron of the establishment, conducted him to a gorgeously-furnished room. She was a masterful-looking woman whose coquettish ways still clung to her as a reminder of her early vicious life. In a silver dish she placed 'pan supari' before Rengan and said: "Would you like to stay for the whole night or only..."

"Oh no!" Rengan cut her short. "To-night I want only to enjoy some good music. I've heard some of your girls can sing well."

With an affected smile, which Rengan thought was ridiculous in a woman of her age and fatness, she said: "Kaveri is our sweetest nightingale. Nobody can rival her voice in all Madras! But we charge five rupees."

Oh, in what business tone the woman talked! "I don't mind the rupees!" said Rengan. "Can I see her?"

The woman was again smiling, this time in a manner as though pitying him. Then what are you here for, you green fool! that smile seemed to say. "Please come in," she invited Rengan and led him to a smaller room which was furnished with better taste. "I'll bring her directly in, but won't you have a cup of coffee or milk or anything?"

"No, thanks; nothing!" replied Rengan. How very hospitable she's! he thought. It was as though he were a bridegroom come to get engaged to her own daughter! No wonder young men were so easily beguiled to these houses of sin!

* * * *

One fat hand of that matron removed a green velvet door curtain, and a girl stepped out into the room.

"Good God! Can this be a prostitute!" rose up the exclamation to Rengan's lips. A girl of nineteen or twenty, of medium height and faultless complexion stood before him. He had never seen so much black hair anywhere before, and the glossy blackness of that curly mass was only rivalled by that of her large, rather deep-set eyes. She had a soft ivory brow, a beautifully-moulded chin, which seemed to go so well with her delicate and sensitive nose. Her soft mobile lips had a little too much of a boy's masculine hauteur. The wonderful attraction of her face was not, however due to the perfection of each feature, thought Rengan. It was more the expression of an allure that had to do with the whole of her personality. "She could rival even Norma Shearer, if she went into the talkies!" was his first impression.

Now that Kaveri was before him, how was he to start the conversation? He was growing rather nervous and he was getting ashamed of it! "How did one start talking to a prostitute, anyway?" he kept asking himself. Suddenly he asked her: "What is your name?" That's a good beginning, he thought.

Kaveri smiled. "Didn't she tell you that?" she asked.

Oh, why hadn't he the brains to expect such a question! He was already behaving like a fool and he didn't like to be thought a fool by this girl! "Oh-ye-s, yes, she told me. So you're Kaveri?"

"Yes, that's my name," said Kaveri. "May I know yours?"

"R-no-Narayan-Narayana Swamy," he deliberately lied. "But why are you standing? Do sit here, Kaveri."

Would she twist this simple request also into something clever and make him a fool again? A very clever girl, and he had better be careful of every word he uttered before her!

Kaveri sat on the edge of the bed that lay close to the wall, under the window facing a small garden. But Rengan was again at a loss for words. What more to say to her? Oh, yes, the music—he was almost forgetting it! "Can you sing a few Hindi songs also, Kaveri?"

"Which present-day girl that pretends to know music cannot sing a few Hindi songs as well?" said Kaveri.

That was very true! thought Rengan. He had once again only made a fool of himself! Would he never be able to say something sensible to this girl without getting knocked by her sallies in return? "Yes, yes, you're quite right, Kaveri!" he said, "Did you learn music when quite young?"

As soon as the question was out of his mouth Rengan knew it was a silly one to ask! He had a feeling of another quick retort coming his way, and was almost wincing under it. But to his surprise and relief, Kaveri just spared him. "Music was in my family, and even as a child I had a talent for it;" she replied, "and I got a sort of training, nothing academic, of course."

"I don't much believe in academic training for music!" replied Rengan. "I can never stand these academic-trained 'Bhagavadars!"

Was another retort coming? He looked into Kaveri's face, almost beseeching her. And as though only to respond to that mute appeal, she merely said: "Perhaps you're right. Now shall I sing for you?"

"Yes, yes, please do;"

"Shall I go and get some accompaniment?" she asked, rising up to fetch the instruments.

"Please don't bother;" Rengan hurried to stop her. "The fact is, I like vocal music without any accompaniments. I have always thought any sort of accompaniment only mars the simple direct appeal of a good vocal song. Perhaps you may think it rather odd..."

"No," said Kaveri, "I don't think anything of the sort. It is all a matter of taste. I can understand yours."

Thank God, thought Rengan, she could understand at least this thing in him! Many people had told him that they could never appreciate this peculiar taste of his—they had even hinted that it only showed a defect of musical taste!

Kaveri began to sing.

Her voice was pure and clear, without a trace of vibration. Both the range and the volume were in right proportion, and so suited to the small setting. But the quality of her tone was so rich with that edge of soft melancholy that Rengan always loved. Spellbound, he listened, first with a thrill of appreciation for the beautiful possessor of this divine gift; then as the liquid notes trembled upon the air and its sweet waves softened his mind, his consciousness dissolved, and closing his eyes, he yielded himself to that dissolving flood of sweet memories and dreams that soft music unlocks in the sensitive heart. When she had finished, Rengan, with closed eyes, was still absorbed, and for some time was unable to shake himself up and come out of his dreams! And so he did not know that Kaveri was studying his face with some interest. Evidently she had not expected this young man was so fond of music and could genuinely appreciate it! When at

(Continued on page 49)

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Art - Education

By D. G. VYAS.

PRIME MINISTER ON ART-EDUCATION — IMPORTANCE OF THE ART-SCHOOL — FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION NEEDED — PROVINCIAL BOARD ON ACADEMIC LINES — ESSENTIALS OF ART-EDUCATION — COMPREHENSIVE NATURE OF ART — ACHIEVEMENTS OF BOMBAY IN THE SPHERE OF ART.

THE speech delivered by the Prime Minister on the occasion of the exhibition of the Sir J. J. School of Art reflected the Government's keen interest in the progress of the School and earnestness to encourage art in the Presidency. His remarks on the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee of 1933 ensured stability and security to the school. His ideal for its development to the height of a College of University standing signified that the School of Art cannot rest on its laurels.

Art, A National Heritage

The Prime Minister's opinion that the School has not only a national but international importance in view of the important bearing of the study of art on the culture of a country implied what an ideal institution of art ought to be. Art is a stream in which the currents of the artistic energies of a nation, irrespective of its creeds and communities, flow in a homogeneous manner. A true school of art should foster the spirit of nationalism in art, even if the undercurrents of provincialism or communalism dash against the precincts of art. The School of Art has maintained its position as such and has proved itself worthy of the tribute paid to it by the Prime Minister.

Freedom Of Expression

While agreeing with the Director of the School of Art that the work of the School should not restrict itself only to the revival of the Indian art of the past, the Prime Minister struck a very instructive note by adding that a mere imitation of some modern school in the West is not a desirable aim either. True art is a free and spontaneous expression and not a mechanical exercise. Art-genuine and not art-spurious should be the goal of every system of art-education. His suggestion should appeal to every student as well as teacher of art.

Art And Education

The Prime Minister emphasised the necessity of creating greater interest in art in the whole country and appreciated the remarks made by the Vocational Training Committee on art in the primary and secondary schools. Popular interest in art acts as a fillip to the development of art. Consumption should stimulate production. Artistic resurgence is the reaction of artistic retrogression produced by the modern system of education.

Patronage To Art

The recommendations of the Committee have emphasised the artistic element in general education and will, when put into execution, immensely accelerate the process of diffusion of art in the every day life of the people. They will, thus, fulfil one of the aspects of art education. Besides awakening of the art-consciousness of the people, patronage to art by the State is a great asset to the progress of art and prosperity of artists. The Government, Municipalities and local bodies should, therefore, encourage Indian art, especially architecture, sculpture and painting in their constructional works.

Provincial Board

It is gratifying to note that the Prime Minister aimed at the peak of perfection to which art should attain, when he referred to the desirability of a provincial board for controlling and directing art-education on the lines of the academies of art in Europe. This is a system of art-education which is popular in Europe, but hitherto unknown in this country. It is in keeping with the democratic policy of the present Government towards the different branches of education and is conceived in the spirit of promoting art in the Presidency.

"Peace", (a mural in oils) by D. G. Bhojwani, Student of Mural Decoration Class, Sir J. J. School of Art.

Delicacy Of Art

The system is not quite free from disadvantages. The whole situation, according to the Prime Minister, bristles with difficulties, but the difficulties are likely to be accentuated if consideration is given to the facts that the problem of art-education is entirely different from that of general education and that stagnation, if not retrogression, is the outcome, if art is submitted to too rigid a system of administration. Art blossoms in freedom, but fades in bondage

Progressive Outlook

Whatever may be the difficulties the Government will surely overcome them and will, it is hoped, evolve a machinery which will be fully representative of the creative genius of the Presidency, will have a progressive outlook, will ensure freedom to the growth of art and will have a typically democratic constitution worthy of adoption by some art-societies which have not yet appreciated the true spirit of democracy.

Essentials Of Art-Education

Co-ordination of the institutions imparting industrial and commercial education with the system of art-education is a factor which cannot be underrated. An independent art-gallery located in the city like the School of Art, is in view of its educative value, indispensable to the progress of art and deserves consideration by the Government, Municipality and the art-loving public.

Artistic Instinct

The trend of an average student to drift into any branch of higher education that appears to him to promise better financial prospects, but is antagonistic to his aptitude, does not prove fruitful of the desired effect of education. The sphere of art is not immune from such a trend. Art presupposes artistic instinct. Every student, because he wants to learn art, is not necessarily gifted with it.

Analysis Of Aptitudes

The artistic instinct begins to scintillate in the early years of a student's life. True art is the product of the quality and not quantity of artists. It is, therefore, hoped that the Government will provide some machinery in the scheme for expansion of art-education to analyse the psychological aptitudes of students and to encourage those who possess definite artistic bent of mind to take to art. If Bombay should have more art it should have magnificent art as well.

Progress Of The School

The speech of the Director surveyed the progress made by the school and the emphasis that it has been laying on the vocational aspect of art-education. The inauguration of the department of the Commercial art combines in itself the progress made during the recent years and the possibility of vocational field that art can create for the artist.

Narrow Conception Of Art

The exhibition of the School presented a comprehensive viewpoint of art. The necessity of training the people in appreciation of the truly artistic aspect of commerce and industry has not yet been realised by art-leaders and organisers of the exhibitions.

It is painful to see the section of commercial or industrial art being relegated to unimportant corners in some exhibitions. Such a trend is responsible for the narrow conception of art. An independent exhibition of commercial art is hardly known to the public.

Indian Painting Progressive

It is interesting to note that the innovations in the curriculum of the school have not retarded the progress of the other branches of art. As, for example, the exhibition revealed that the progress of Indian painting is in full swing. Most of the pictures indicated that the ideology of the students is saturated by the traditional ideals of art and not dominated by any fantastic idealism of the modern art of the West or by the lure of experimenting with unusual conventions of art or inventing abnormal conceptions of Nature.

Achievements Of Bombay

The art created by the students of the school which is recorded by its exhibition and by good many artists who are scattered all over the Presidency has its own trends and traditions and is accepted as the school of painting of Western India, but it is to be regretted that no attempts are made to take stock of the collective contributions made by Bombay to the national art of India.

Democracy In Art

The Art of Bombay cannot assert itself fully as an achievement distinctive of Bombay as long as some artists exploit art-societies for the purposes of remaining in the limelight to the exclusion of artists who are devoted to art and not to art-politics and as long as some others, who are dazzled by the glamour of the art of other provinces, do not appreciate their own artistic achievements.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office

22. PERSONAL

Any lonely but cheerful lady writes to the undersigned, will hear something to her advantage. Box No. 11161, "Bombay Chronicle."

26. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a suitable match for my healthy, beautiful and accomplished daughter, aged 19 years of a respectable Jat Zamindar family studying for B.A. Communicate with photo to Vijai Singh, B.A., LL.B., Tehsildar, Sikandra Rao (Aligarh) (11162).

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Candidates to qualify as Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Post. British India Technical College (B.C.) Sukkur (Sind). (11181)

68. FLATS TO LET

Bhedwar House, opposite Cumballa Hill Post Office, 1st Floor, 6 rooms, Kitchen. Also Ground Floor, 2 rooms, Kitchen. Apply 'Phone: 26455.

Airy 1st and 3rd Floors, "Bhedwar House," Cumballa Hill, 7 Westerly facing bedrooms with attached bath, dressing rooms. Also Ground Floor, 3 rooms, Kitchen. Apply Liftman, on premises, or 'Phone: 26455.

Auction Sales

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AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (MONDAY) at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at 169, Hornby Road, Opp. Kitab Mahal, Fort, of complete Household furniture, Cottage Piano, Singer Machine, Remington Typewriter, Safes, H.M.V. Gramophone, Chesterfield sets, Wardrobes, Harmoniums, Bronze Figures, etc.

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Airy lighted Office premises, Kitab Mahal and Empire Building, Hornby Road, reduced rents. Apply Liftman on Premises, or 'Phone: 26455.

"Fravic House," opposite Marine Line Station, spacious showroom, admeasuring 2,500 sq. ft. Apply 'Phone: 26453. (10141)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY & RADIO ENGINEERING SESSION JANUARY, 1939

Session begins from 15th January, 1939, at the Park Street Branch. For Illustrated Prospectus apply with -|2|- stamps as postage to the PRINCIPAL, GEORGE TELEGRAPH TRAINING INSTITUTE, 136, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Reliable Degrees in Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry, Optics by Post. Half fees. Easy terms. Registrar, Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (11135)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted for Sylvan Star Insurance Trust, Limited (well established and progressive Life Office. Absolutely safe under the new Act), Chief Agents for Bombay, Gujrat, Maharashtra and Kathiawar States. Splendid opportunity for really good workers. For particulars apply P. B. No. 156, Delhi. (10132)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—Artificial Crepe Yarn No. 100 and 120. Dull and Bright in 2000, 2200, 2400 and 2500 twists per meter Left and Right both. Enquire personally details terms, etc., from Ram Prakash Ohri, 1st Floor, Sital Mahal, Balkeshwar from 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. on Saturday the 24th, Sunday the 25th and Monday the 26th instant or Ring 'Phone No. 41254 between 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. to make appointments. Brokers assured good commission. Also wanted Artificial Yarn No. 120, 600 Twists per meter. Dull and Half Dull. (11177)

PLATFORM SATYAGRAHA

Passengers Stop Train At Matunga And Make Themselves Heard

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Suburban passengers of the G.I.P. Railway have been much perturbed and annoyed at the reduction in the number of trains.

This discontent came to a head to-day, and the passengers decided to offer satyagraha at Matunga.

At about 10-45 a.m. to-day about two hundred passengers were waiting at the station.

It being a holiday, the trains were run to the Sunday schedule. After the 10-22 train there was no train till 11-7 a.m. The long wait due to the scrapping of 10-50 a.m. train according to the new timings embittered the feeling of the passengers which was further intensified when the scheduled train was a single rake already overcrowded with passengers hanging on the sides. Every available space, including the first and second class was invaded, and still there remained a train load of passengers left on the platform.

The passengers decided to make themselves heard immediately, throwing aside the usual procedure of petitioning and protesting. They decided to offer Satyagraha by pulling the chain every time the train was started.

This state of affairs continued till 1-15 p.m. when the District Superintendent and two officials from the Agent's office came on the scene.

The passengers had prepared by this time a memorandum along with the numbers of their season tickets. The memorandum contained, it is stated, names of about 1,500 passengers.

The officials heard the passengers' grievances and, it is stated, assured them that the reduced number of trains would be reinstated. Thereupon the train was allowed to move.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

Bootlegging Human Heads

A few years ago, this head was an animated thing of normal size with a pleasant smie and sparkling eyes that sat a top the shoulders of a Jivaro warrior in the tropical forests of Peru.

Since head-hunting and head-selling is against the law, this shrinking violet disposed of his handwork to a bootlegger who smuggled the grisly thing into the City of Panama where it is sold.

The taking and shrinking of human-heads is an ancient rite with the "...i varos", and one which has not vanished with modern times. The method of reducing and shrinking the heads remained a secret for many years, and no one has ever witnessed the actual process, a German scientist who ventured into the unexplored "Pongo de Seriche" the land of Jivaros in hopes of learning their secret, and six months later, a shrunken and mummified head with a red beard and light hair was offered for sale in the city.

As soon as a Jivaros has killed an enemy, he hacks off the head as close to the body as possible, and carries it away to a place of safety where he goes through an appropriate ceremony, and slits, the scalp from the crown downward to the nape of the neck. Through this opening he flays out the skull, removing the flesh and skin of the face and the scalp as carefully as possible. Throwing away the skull, he streches the skin over a handle made of wood and then thrust it for a time into a vessal of hot water which causes it to contract a little. Next a ring fashioned from a vine is sewed in the opening at the neck to hold it open after which hot stones are dropped inside. Magic rites are intermingled with each new process as the shrinking is begun by filling the head with hot sand and keeping it constantly in motion in order that it may act on all parts of the head uniformly. As the sand cools off it is reheated and placed back in the head which is scraped each time with a headman's knife to remove the burnt tissues. Gradually, as the head dries and grows smaller, the Indian constantly works the features with his hands, pinching and moulding the face so that it will return its natural appearance and even its natural expression when reduced several times in size. The Shrunken human head is to be seen at the "Have A Heart" Fete at Back Bay Reclamation.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.
Arrival at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon)	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta) HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN

Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

Premier Kher For Wai

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher. Prime Minister, will leave Bombay on December 30 for Wai, where he will preside at the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Dravid High School, and return to Bombay the next day.

First Test Between England And S. Africa

Visitors Make 326 For 6 (Paynter 117, And Gibbs 93)

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 23.

England's team playing against South africa in the first Test is as under:—

Hammond (Captain.)

Farnes	Verity
Valentine	Ames
Yardley	Edrich
Gibb	Goddard
Paynter	Wilkinson

Bartlett (Twelfth man.)

Hutton is not playing, as it is too soon after his recent accident.

The weather is very warm. The turf of the Test wicket has not been used for three years. The South Africans consider that their chances have increased by the decision of the M. C. C. side not to play Hutton. It should be a very keen match. Ames is keeping wicket for the M. C. C.—

JOHANNESBURG: Dec. 24.

The first Test match between the M.C.C. and South Africa commenced to-day before 3,000 spectators in cloudy and cool weather. Yesterday's heavy downpour did not affect the wicket which was rolled out and was fastish with the outfield wet

England won the toss, and batting first, had scored 98 for one at lunch.

Edrich and Gibb opened England's innings. In the fifth ball of the first over Edrich edged an outswinger, off Davies and was caught in the slips for 4 (4—1).

Maintaining a very fast pace, Davies was considerably swinging the ball, which was rising occasionally. Paynter joined Gibb and was almost bowled by Langton's inswinger. Thereafter both played steadily and were batting, Gibb with 33 and Paynter with 56 at lunch

PAYNTER'S 117 IN 174 MINS.

The attendance had swollen to 10,000 when play was resumed after lunch. Paynter straight-drove Davies and sent up 100 of the innings in 112 minutes. Gibb was playing very hard and took 156 minutes to reach his 50, until the appearance of Bond, the medium-paced bowler, whom he severely punished. Paynter sent up his individual century in 157 minutes Then Paynter in attempting a square-cut, chopped on to his wicket, off Mitchell (118|2|117).

After an uncertain start Paynter played brilliantly and his aggressive innings lasted 174 minutes in which he hit one six, off Mitchell and eight fours.

Hammond replaced Paynter and at tea, England had made 227 for two wickets, Gibb not-out 79 and Hammond not-out 21.

ENGLAND'S 326 FOR 6

LATER.—England in the first innings made 326 for six, at the close of play (Paynter 117, Gibb 93).—Reuter.

RUGBY MATCHES CANCELLED

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Snow is playing havoc with sporting fixtures, especially Rugby. Despite precautions to ensure that the pitches should be playable, many grounds are covered with six inches of snow. All listed Rugby matches have already been cancelled with the exception of Barnstaple and Devonport matches.—Reuter.

BARNES NOT LIKELY TO PLAY FOR N. IRELAND

MELBOURNE, Dec. 23.

Barnes, who has had an attractive offer from North Ireland, states that he is possibly playing for the last time in Australia this week-end against Victoria.

It is reported the Board is not likely to release him from the contract stipulating that tourists will not return to England for two years.

Harbans Beats Abdul Aziz

Tony Lamaro Of Italy Will Meet Champion Of India On Monday

Some good wrestling in 'catch-as-catch' style was witnessed on Saturday evening at the Marine Drive Stadium of the A.I. Professional Wrestling Association.

Though the first bout between Ojagar Singh and Scott ended in a draw at the end of three rounds of seven minutes each.

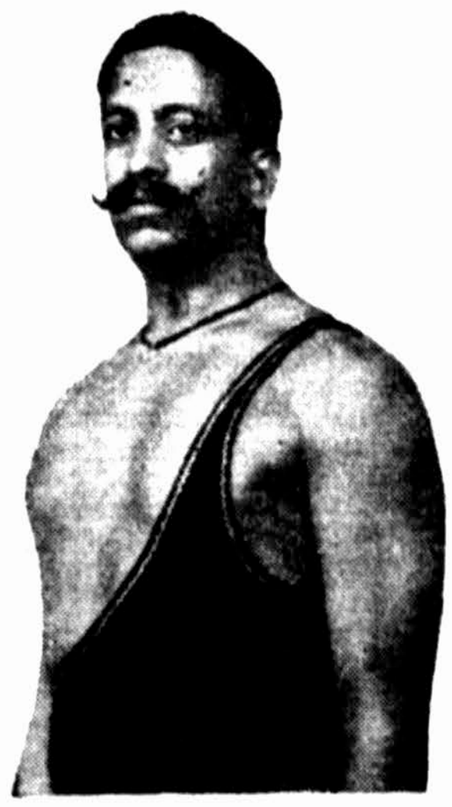
The second fight between Santa Singh and Tony Lamaro of Italy ended in a trice, the Italian dispatching the Indian with three top kicks, which proved her agility. Sequel to his victory Tony Lamaro made an announcement challenging the winner bout between Harbans Singh and Abdul Aziz.

The third bout was between Mitchell Gill (Yorks) and Bakhshi Singh, the latter of whom was well-matched with his opponent and showed some good fight. The bout, however, ended in a draw.

The star fight of the night between Harbans Singh and Abdul Aziz of the Punjab gave the spectators exciting ten minutes' entertainment and Harbans Singh had to use all his artifice to get out of the holds of Aziz a number of times when the result of the fight was only a matter of seconds.

After the first ten minutes, however, Harbans Singh got an unexpected opportunity and was able to pin his opponent for the required period to gain the verdict in his favour.

Harbans Singh, who accepted Tony Lamaro's challenge will meet the latter at the same place on Monday (to-morrow) night, when the bouts, as announced, will commence at 9 p.m.



Prof. Kalyanpurkar of the Bombay Gymnastic Institute, under whose direction a demonstration of mass drill will take place to-morrow, on the St. Xavier College sports ground, Parel, in connection with the Physical Culture Conference, to be presided over by the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi.

Malicious Lie & Grievous Misrepresentation

Sarkar On His Visit To Wardha And Bombay

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

The declaration, that he will do his best, if opportunity comes, to secure a settlement between the present Ministry in Bengal and the Congress Opposition, on the basis of a common programme for the progress of the Province, is made by the Hon. Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Finance Minister, Bengal, in the course of a statement to the Associated Press, explaining in brief the objects of his visits to Wardha and Bombay.

Characterising some of the Press Reports in this connection, as a grievous misrepresentation of facts, Mr. Sarkar says, "It is a malicious lie to state that my visit to Gandhiji was in any way connected with the formation of a Coalition Ministry in Bengal It is a lie to state, further, that I even suggested to Gandhiji, the inclusion or exclusion of any particular person in the Coalition Ministry to be. It is mischievous and most uncharitable to suggest that Mr. G. D. Birla went to see Mahatmaji at my request, in connection with any purpose of mine. My visit to Bombay was not at all suggested by Gandhiji It was only to renew my association with my old friends of the Congress and Commercial World there.—A. P.

"No New Concessions To Italy"

Prospects Of Foreign Policy Debate In French Cabinet

PARIS, Des. 24.

The animated discussion on France's relations with Foreign Powers has not yet been relaxed with the coming of Christmas.

The Cabinet, which is meeting to-day will consider Italy's action in denouncing the Mussolini-Laval agreement of 1935.

Foreign policy will terminate the deliberations of an extraordinary Congress of the Socialist party, the largest group in the Chamber which is meeting in the "red" Suburb, Montrouge. A split in the party, which seemed to be likely, when it became known that two resolutions were being submitted on the Munich Agreement one, the author of which is M. Blum, the party president, deprecating the Agreement, the other, put forward by Paul Faure, the Party Secretary in its favour, has, it seems, been averted.

It is thought probable that a general resolution combining the main points of both motions will go before the Congress.

It is expected to contain passages firstly emphasising that the contracts, which France cannot fully carry out must be frankly denounced and that remainder, the chief of which are the Anglo-French 'detente' and the Franco-Soviet Pact must be executed loyally and courageously.

Secondly, the security of the nation obliges the prevention of occupation by enemies of strategic positions, such as Spain the Balearic and Canaries islands, threatening the frontiers and communications; thirdly, that the party is not opposed to direct conversations with Totalitarian dictators provided it is intended to clear up and settle European problems. The morning press carries on a campaign against any new concessions to Italy.—Reuter.

1935 AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE OVER TUNIS

Italy's Repudiation Notified To Fr. And Germany

ROME, Dec. 24.

It is officially stated that Great Britain and Germany have been notified of Italy's repudiation of 1935 Agreement with France over Tunis.—Reuter.

FRENCH CABINET DISCUSSIONS

Franco-Italian Relations 'On Status Quo Ante'

PARIS, Dec. 24.

The French reply to the Italian note declaring the Franco Italian Agreement of 1935 as void was the principal topic at a two and a half hour Cabinet meeting, this morning. Official circles are reticent about the contents, but it is generally defined that it will emphasise that France regarded the Agreement as liquidating Franco-Italian differences and, consequently, France can only note the Italian Denunciation which re-establishes Franco-Italian relations on 'status quo ante'.

Mr. Bonnet also described the efforts he made to effect a Christmas truce in Spain.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

50 GOKAK MILL WORKERS INJURED.

BELGAUM, Dec. 24.

A serious situation has arisen in the Gokak Mill area on account of the millhands becoming unruly, which resulted in general assaults yesterday. Fifty mill-workers were injured seriously. The mill was declared closed, but the workers refused to vacate the premises despite persuasion by police and other officers. They later, however, vacated on the assurance of their being allowed to present their case to Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, who on arriving there this morning tried to settle the affair but in vain.

After Mr. Deshpande, who was accompanied by Mr. Nurie, Minister P.W.D. who had gone to see the Gokak River dam, left the place, some workers threw stones on the manager's bungalow and at police, 35 of whom were injured.

Mr. Coughlan, District Superintendent of Police, was present on the spot. After several lathi charges made by the police the workers vacated the premises. The mills have been closed since Friday noon, and are not likely to open on Monday.—A. P.

CHECKING ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGNERS

Resolution Before Pan-American Conference

LIMA, Dec. 24.

Two resolutions designed to check activities of foreigners will be placed on the Plenary session agenda of the Pan-American conference at the instance of the International Law Sub-Committee defines the attitude of American countries regarding "internal" danger, leaving each free to take measures in conformity with its legislation.

A separate Brazilian resolution concerns particularly its own problems in Southern Brazil.—Reuter

NAZI ATTACK ON U. S.

Lima Decisions And Their Sequel

BERLIN, Dec. 23.

Germany appears to be highly satisfied with the outcome of the Lima Conference. The fact that the Argentine resolution on solidarity was passed instead of the much sharper anti-Fascist United States' resolution is generally welcomed here.

"The Berliner Tageblatt" says that the United States' delegate returned home with well-nigh empty hands. It is the least binding of all similar pacts and does not say what Washington and especially Wall Street, wanted to hear.

"The Poisoned Fangs" have been removed from the United States' plan. "The victors at Lima are the solidarity and the national consciousness of Latin American States".

ATTACK ON U. S.

Political quarters suggest that the attitude of the United States towards Germany as evidenced by Mr. Ickes' speech and the sequel thereto, is due to the disappointment at the outcome of the Lima Conference. A report that President Roosevelt has been awarded the Hebrew medal for 1938 for inaugurating the Evian Conference is made the occasion for attack on the United States.

"The Boersen Zeitung" says that this confirms everything said in the German Press about the relations between the American Government and the International Jewry.—Reuter

Exit Jewish Professors From Czech Schools

PRAGUE, Dec. 23

All Jewish professors of the German language in schools in Czechoslovakia have been dismissed by the Prague Government.—Reuter.

By-Election In Yorkshire

LONDON, Dec. 24.

A by-election in the Ripon Division of Yorkshire is necessitated by the death this morning of Major John Waller Hills.—Reuter.

Alleged Violation Of Concordat

Pope's Attack On Nazi Germany: "No Respect Paid To My White Hairs", He Deplores

ROME, Dec. 24.

Addressing the College of Cardinals who brought Christmas greetings, the Pope made a sad speech containing an attack on the alleged violation of the Concordat with Italy, and a strong reference, to Nazi Germany. Referring to Herr Hitler's visit to Rome in spring the Pope said:—

"When I think of the recent apothesis of a cross hostile to the Cross of Christ prepared in this very city of Rome, and think of the injury done to the Concordat and other matters mentioned in my speech, I thought that at least some respect might be paid to my white hairs. Instead, they wish to ride roughshod over everything. This tenth anniversary of the Concordat instead of bringing serene joy that we should have liked arouses sincere and grave preoccupation and bitter grief particularly bitter in view of the real and manifold vexations inflicted on Catholic action which is the pupil of our eye, and which has nothing to do with politics but is purely concerned with making good Christians.—Reuter.

"ENCOURAGEMENT FROM HIGH PLACES"

The Pope declared that secret gestures of permission and encouragement must be issuing from high places since vexations unceasingly occur throughout the peninsula, and not only in small unimportant places.

ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Programme Of Bombay Sessions

MONDAY, 26TH INST

3 p.m. Opening of the All-India Educational Exhibition by the Mayor of Bombay. (St. Xavier's High School)

4-30 p.m. Demonstration of Physical Activities by Physical Education and Health Section. (Elphinstone High School.)

TUESDAY, (27TH INST.)

8 a.m. Annual Meeting of the Council of the All-India Federation of Educational Associations for 1939, 1st Session. (Elphinstone High School)

3 p.m. Opening Session of the Conference. The Conference will be opened by the Premier of Bombay and will be presided over by Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya.

7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Annual Meeting of the Council of the All-India Federation of Educational Associations, 2nd session (Elphinstone High School).

9 p.m. Meeting of the new Executive Committee for 1939. (Elphinstone High School)

WEDNESDAY, (28TH INST.)

8 a.m. to 10 a.m. Sectional Meeting (1st Shift.) (Elphinstone High School) (1) University Education Section. (2) Moral and Religious Education Section; (3) Adult Education Section; (4) Primary and Rural Education Section.

12 Noon to 2 p.m. Sectional Meetings (2nd Shift) (Elphinstone High School) (1) Secondary Education Section; (2) Health and Physical Section (1st Session) (3) Vocational Education Section; (4) Internationalism and Peace Section.

3 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. General Session of the Conference: Reports of Sections. Papers and Discussions. Resolutions. (St. Xavier's High School.)

7 p.m. Public lectures. (St. Xavier's High School.)

9 p.m. (1) Cinema. (St. Xavier's College Hall) (2) Joint Meeting of the Editorial and Management Boards of the Journal. (Elphinstone High School.)

THURSDAY, (29TH INST.)

8 a.m. to 10 a.m. Sectional Meetings (1st Shift.)

Joint Session of the Secondary and University Education Sections (St. Xavier's High School.)

12 Noon to 8 p.m. Sectional Meetings (2nd Shift) (Elphinstone High School.)

(1) Training of Teachers, Educational Research and Experiment Section.

(2) Examination Section.

(3) Childhood and Home Education Section.

(4) Health and Physical Education Section.

3 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. General Session combined with a Special Session on Women's Education:—Reports of Sections. Papers and Discussions. Resolutions.

6 p.m. Public Education Debate on "Higher Education" versus Primary Education. (St. Xavier's High School.)

8-30 p.m. Musical and Variety Entertainments. (St. Xavier's College Hall).

FRIDAY, (30TH INST.)

8 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. (1) New Educational Fellowship Meetings. (St. Xavier's High School).

(2) Sections whose proceedings could not be finished (Elphinstone High School.)

12-0 to 2-30 p.m. (3) Public Lecture on Basic English by Mr. A. Myers.

Sections whose proceedings could not be finished (Elphinstone High School.)

3 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. Closing Session of the Conference. Reports of Sections. Papers and Discussions. Prize giving of the Tennis Tournament and the Exhibition. Resolution. Resolutions of Courtesy. (St. Xavier's High School).

5-30 p.m. Demonstration of Physical activities by the Physical Education and Health Section. (Elphinstone High School.)

SATURDAY, (31ST INST.)

Excursions to the Elephanta Cave and Cruise in the harbour.

"FIGHT FEDERATION, WITH DIRECT ACTION, IF NECESSARY"

Sjt. Yusuf Meherally Returns To India: City's Reception

"I have returned with a determined conviction that Federation should be fought, with Direct Action if necessary, and a raging and tearing agitation should be carried on against it as in Egypt and Ireland, in similar circumstances. In case a world war breaks out wherein Britain is involved, we should follow the line of action indicated in the Faizpur and Lucknow Congresses" said Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally, while replying to a rousing reception accorded to him on Saturday at the Congress House by various organisations representing labour Congress, States Students and several local associations, and the B.P.C.C. and the National Front. Mr Purushottam Tricumdas presided.

Mr. Meherally was profusely garlanded.

Mr. Meherally gave an account of his tour and threw interesting sidelights on the situation in the Far-East, also in Palestine.

Fuller report will be published in Monday's issue of "Chronicle"

BULGARIAN BUDGET

Revenue Prospects Unfavourable

SOFIA, Dec. 24.

An all round increase in expenditure especially the one in education, war and Agriculture, is the feature of the budget first introduced.

It totals, 7729 million Levas which is 405 million above that of last year.

The Finance Minister stated that the revenue prospects were unfavourable owing to past year's bad harvest due to draught.—Reuter.

BERLIN PRESS ATTACK ON ICKES

BERLIN, Dec. 24

Germany's next move in the quarrel with the United States is being intensively studied at Wilhelmstrasse this morning, Reuter learns.

It is not yet certain whether it will be made before Christmas but it is possible that some statement will be issued this afternoon

Meanwhile, the press appears to be still "awaiting instructions."

The afternoon press continue to discuss the situation in general terms while it is silent about Germany's protest or the United States reply. "Berliner Boersen Zeitung" and "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" both concentrate their attack on Mr. Ickes.—Reuter.

INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF JUSTICE

LIMA, Dec. 23.

The Pan-American Conference passed by 19 votes to 1, with one abstention, a project for the study of a statute establishing an inter-American Court of Justice.—Reuter.

New U. S. Commerce Secretary

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

President Roosevelt has appointed Mr. H. L. Hopkins as Secretary of Commerce in succession to Mr. Daniel Roper. Mr. Hopkins is at present Administrator of Works Progress Administration, which is the Federal agency in charge of relief works.

Col. F. C. Harrington has been appointed to succeed Mr. Hopkins in this capacity.—Reuter.

What Should A Woman Want?

(From A Correspondent)

If there's one thing that makes strong men run around in circles, it's that hardy annual question—what can a man buy a woman for Christmas or the New Year? Woman, being the eternal optimist, hopes for a string of pearls at least. Man, the eternal financier, looks furtively at the change in his pocket.

But if you would like to combine a present that's not too expensive with the atmosphere (if not the reality) of pearls, so to speak, you can't go far wrong with perfume. For instance, there's Coty's "Chypre,'—a perfect gift for the dark, exotic type. There's Coty "Emeraude"—intriguing and dashing. Or "L'Aimant" or "Le Vertige" (in a marvellous pack) or "L'Origan"; not to mention "Paris," the new Coty perfume that is particularly smart just now. Each of these has been distilled by the master perfumers of France to suit a certain type of feminine beauty; and each is made up this year in delightful little "coffrets" or gift boxes of striking design. You can get them at all good stores.

But what's that—you gave her perfume last year? In that case, why not some of Coty's other products this time? There are powders of infinite variety and shades, 'air-spun' until they are gossamer-fine. There are complexion rouges and beauty milks—including the famous "Advocado" Beauty Soap that so many women swear by for a peach-like complexion. Coty's Lipsticks of seven colours have an added feature valued by women in hot climates—a rare emmolient known as Essence of Theobrum which prevents the drying and cracking of the lips. And the famous Bath Dusting Powders are the most refreshing and delightful things on earth after a bath has washed away the stickiness of the day. Best standby of all Coty Eau de Cologne is of the very finest that Europe makes, and a bottle of it puts you very high in someone's good books.

She is not sure this ought to be mentioned—but men like Coty gifts too. Truth is, Coty Talc Powders, Shaving Creams and Liquid Brilliantine are among the very best, as you would expect from a firm which has made toilet preparations for as long. So give Coty and be approved as a woman who knows!

REBEL FORCES REPULSED

Aggressive Aircraft Action Marks Offensive

BARCELONA, Dec. 24.

A Republican Communique recording the Nationalist offensive which at the time of writing continues with great violence", says that the attack in the Tremp Zone has been repulsed with heavy losses. Two units attempting to cross the Segre between Lerida and Balaguer were decimated and forced to retreat in disorder to their original positions.

In the Seroz Zone, Italian divisions succeeded in occupying Vertice Serrgrosa but the position was retaken. Intensive artillery preparations and constant and aggressive aircraft action marks the offensive.—Reuter

OFFENSIVE AGAINST CATALONIA

BURGOS, Dec. 24

Leaving their Christmas hampers unopened at their bases the Nationalist troops spurred on by success in the first day's advance in the surprise offensive against Catalonia, resumed their drive in the morning over the snowclad mountains. Three of the four points, where the Republican line is reported to be broken are believed to be in the sector between Sort and Balaguer, while the fourth between Lerida and the confluence of the Segre and Ebro rivers. Some surprise exists among foreign observers that the advance made so far on the north front is at present too extensive for any definite indications of objectives. The accomplishment of a maximum penetration of ten miles—a communique claims an average penetration of six and half miles—is eloquent of the Commander's confidence in the capabilities of the troops despite the bad weather. Prisoners who are being tarnsferred behind the lines already total 2,000. The quantity captured of field equipment and small arms is mounting.—Reuter

REBELS CLAIM ADVANCE

BURGOS, Dec. 23.

It is officially claimed that the rebel advance during to-day's offensive on the Catalan front penetrated an average of six and half miles. Two thousand prisoners, several complete tanks and much ammunition are claimed to have been taken. The advance is continuing despite bad weather—Reuter.

REBEL TROOPS DECIMATED

BARCELONA, Dec. 23

A Republican communique states that two rebel units attempting to cross the Segree River between Lerida and Balaguer were decimated to-day and forced to retreat to original positions.

The communique admits that the rebels occupied Vertice and Serragrosa in Seron sector but position is stated to have been retaken.—Reuter

Dreariest Christmas For Madrid

MADRID, Dec. 24.

Christmas will be the dreariest the once gay capital has ever known, as rations are barely sufficient for mere existence let alone feasting, while toys are almost non-existent.

Though the nights are freezing cold with bitter winds, there is no coal, gas or wood, while the electric current cannot be used for heating.—Reuter.

7 Killed In Air Crash

Accident During Trans-Continental Flight

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

Seven people were killed when a large army bomber engaged in trans-continental flight from Sanfrancisco to New York crashed in flames in heavy rainstorm on Union Town, hundred miles from Birmingham (Alabama).

An explosion apparently occurred, while the 'plane was in mid-air.—Reuter.

"END ITALIAN PRIVILEGES IN TUNIS"

PARIS, Dec. 23.

"Le Figaro" commenting on Italy's repudiation of Franco-Italian Agreement of 1935 declares "since it pleases the Rome Government to nullify the agreements it has signed, we for our part consider it absolutely useless to conclude others

"L'Populaire" recommends an immediate countermove suggesting that the best way for the French Government to end the crisis quickly and without damage is to put to immediate end Italian privileges in Tunis.

"L'Journal" says that there is no doubt Mr. Chamberlain will refuse to be intimidated by the new manoeuvre.—Reuter.

OFFENSIVE ON CATALAN FRONT

Italians Participate In Operations

BARCELONA, Dec. 23.

The Republicans admit that the rebels launched a new offensive on the Catalan front, but claim that it has resulted in no material gains.

It is alleged that Italian troops participated.—Reuter

Canada's Help To Spanish Refugees

OTTAWA, Dec. 23

Mr. MacKenzie King announced to-day that Government had despatched 10,000 dollars worth of cod fish to the International Commission for the assistance of child refugees in Spain.

The fish will be distributed to both sides.—Reuter.

Britain Blames Rebel Press

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The Spanish Nationalist Government's protest against alleged distribution of ammunition from French sources to Republican destroyer "Jose Luis Diez" at Gibraltar is at present being considered by the British Government in conjunction with French authorities.

"Reuter understands that the reply will draw attention to what the British Government consider as a most irregular practice the ventilating of allegations through the Spanish Nationalist Press before the British observations are ascertained. It is stated that such methods hamper subsequent investigations by the British Government.—Reuter

Nationalists Reach Mayals And Sarroca

BURGOS: Dec. 24.

Nationalists claim to have reached the important towns Mayals and Sarroca on the Segree front, opposite Seros.—Reuter.

900 VIENNESE JEWS RELEASED

Unofficial Christmas Amnesty: Schuschnigg In Secret Police Head Quarters

VIENNA, Dec. 23.

Nine hundred Viennese Jews were released to-day from the Dachau Concentration Camp. They are among those arrested as a result of the assassination of Herr Von Rath.

The release is believed to be an unofficial Christmas amnesty

It is reported that the released Jews had to sign a promise to leave Germany. No amnesty, however, is granted to political prisoners in Austria.

Schuschnigg, it is understood, is spending Christmas alone in a room at the headquarters of the secret police in Vienna.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN'S VISIT TO ITALY WELCOMED

PARIS, Dec 23.

Mr. Chamberlain's forthcoming visit to Rome is welcomed in a letter from the Ex-Servicemen's Association sent to the British Legion.

Stating that the visit will strengthen the relations created by the Anglo-Italian Pact. The letter adds "As ex-servicemen we rejoice. We are certain that one day our common Mediterranean and western interests will enable our Italian friends to reach a similar agreement in harmony with our reciprocal rights".—Reuter.

Chamberlain's Visit To Rome

ROME, Dec. 23.

Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax will arrive in Rome on the afternoon of January 11 and depart on January 14. Mr. Chamberlain will return to London while Lord Halifax will go to Geneva to attend the League Council.—Reuter.

SHIRLEY TEMPLE—QUEEN OF MOVIES

HOLLYWOOD, Dec. 23.

For the fourth consecutive year Shirley Temple has been elected the Box-Office Queen of Movies in the poll of the American theatre owners.

The complete poll was as follows:—

Temple, Gable Sonja, Henie, Mickly Rooney, Spencer Tracey, Robert Taylor, Myrna Loy, Jane Withers Alice Faye and Zyrone Power.—Reuter

Lithuania Willing To Negotiate With Nazi Power

KAUNAS, Des. 23.

Prime Minister Mironas told the Parliament that the Government was taking account of Germany's interests in Memel and fulfilling German wishes.

He said that if necessary Lithuania would send a Cabinet Minister to Berlin and suggested that the German-Lithuanian Committee of Jurists might find a method for bringing a satisfactory solution of differences regarding the Memel statute.

Lithuania aims to maintain its independence together with Latvia and Estonia. Lithuania was prepared to negotiate directly with the autonomous authorities in Memel. Mr. Mironas welcomed the new trade treaty with Poland and emphasised its significance for the port of Memel

He announced that new railways would be built in near future to shorten the distance between new hinterland and Memel.—Reuter.

Nazi Press Warns U.S.A.

Anti-German Campaign Won't Be Tolerated

BERLIN, Dec. 24.

News of the protest made against Mr. Icke's recent speech and America's answer thereto is still withheld from the general public, though Senator Pittman's statement has been given prominence.

In identical comments, obviously inspired by the central authority, the papers suggest in veiled from the possibility of a rupture in diplomatic relations.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" says, "If a systematic campaign should be continued by the Jews and their anti-Fascist allies for rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries, which are not divided by any national differences, and this campaign find the support of responsible American statesmen, the German answer will be forthcoming."

The Deutische Allgemeine Zeitung asks whether the American Government is aware of the drifting towards diplomatic rupture. It adds "In such case Germany's answer will not be lacking.

The "Boersen Zeitung" doubts whether the American people will consent to a rupture and adds such a possibility is not regarded as absolutely out of question.

The Voelkische Beobachter" declares, "We are convinced that responsible America is waging open international feud against us. We are also convinced that this does not serve American interests, but those of International Jewry." —Reuter.

"SEEKING CONFLICT WITH GERMANY"

BERLIN: Dec. 23.

Official quarters decline to comment on the United States' refusal to apologise for Mr. Ickes' remarks, but Reuter understands that the refusal is taken very seriously at the Foreign Office, where the subject is under careful deliberation. Political circles describe the development as an act of "WANTONLY SEEKING A CONFLICT WITH GERMANY."—Reuter.

Nazi Wrath On Anglo-Saxon Countries

BERLIN, Dec 23.

Newspapers continue to show a marked absence of goodwill towards the Anglo-Saxon countries.

The Palestine news consists solely of an appeal to the world by the Arab Committee with nothing from the British side and "the gruesomeness of the British is absolutely incredible", writes the "National Zeitung" of Essen which is connected with Marshal Goering.

"The Local Anzeiger" describes the British campaign in Palestine as "simply barbaric" and adds that "the terror regime is only sparingly reported by British papers. The sacred freedom of the Press is thrown overboard when it suits England."—Reuter.

Halifax For Geneva

GENEVA, Dec. 23.

It is announced that Lord Halifax will be coming to Geneva on January 15, 1939 after his visit with Mr. Chamberlain to Rome.

Lord Halifax will represent Britain at the League Council meeting commencing on January 16.—Reuter.

Mahatma Criticises Local Bodies

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I had then advised the people that, if they boycotted their council or whatever it was called, they could do their own sweeping and lighting and conduct their schools without fuss and without much expense and avoid wrangling into the bargain, writes Gandhiji in the current issue of "Harijan."

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You would take pride in having first class roads which you will have built yourselves. You will run your schools efficiently. You will see that your district has its proper supply of water, and your fields are well manured and grow crops that are useful from the national standpoint. You will teach the people proper methods of sanitation and ensure voluntary prohibition by weaning the people from the drink habit. You will run night schools for adults. If you are in earnest about your duty, you will be too few for the task."

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Butler Committee's Finding

In the first place the statement of the policy is a direct negation of the finding of the Butler Committee as embodied in Para 50 of their report in which they have clearly stated as follows:

"The promise of the King Emperor to maintain unimpaired the privileges, rights and dignities of the Princes carries with it a duty to protect the Prince against attempts to eliminate him, and to substitute another form of Government. If these attempts were due to misgovernment on the part of the Prince, protection would only be given on the conditions set out in the preceding paragraph. If they were due, not to misgovernment, but to a widespread popular demand for change, the Paramount Power would be bound to maintain the rights, privileges and dignities of the Prince; but it would also be bound to suggest such measures as would satisfy this demand without eliminating the Prince. No such case has yet arisen, or is likely to arise if the Prince's rule is just and efficient, and in particular if the advise given by His Excellency Lord Irwin to the Princes, and accepted in principle by their Chamber, is adopted in regard to a fixed privy purse, security of tenure in the public services and an independent judiciary."

This finding was arrived at after a full and exhaustive inquiry into the whole question by three very learned and eminent Statesmen, one of whom—Professor Holdsworth—was a great constitutional lawyer of admitted authority and it has never been disputed or challenged by any Prince or the Chamber of Princes.

According to this finding the Paramount Power "are bound to enforce" the demand of the people of the Indian States for a change in the form of their administration if the demand is widespread and popular subject to the limitation that if the demand is to eliminate the Prince altogether, that demand may not be enforced.

Latest Policy

The latest statement of the policy of His Majesty's Government is against the spirit of the above finding and amounts to a denial of the Paramount Power's obligations to the people of the States inasmuch as the Secretary of State says that while His Majesty's Government will not obstruct proposals for constitutional reforms initiated by rulers, they will not bring any form of pressure to bear upon them to initiate constitutional changes.

If the Paramount Power deny their obligation as found by the Butler Committee, to enforce not only constitutional reforms, but a complete change in the form of administration without eliminating the Prince, the question arises how does the obligation of the Paramount Power to protect the rulers against violence and disorder arise and how do the Paramount Power justify that obligation if the violence or disorder has been provoked by the ruler's own misconduct and use of ruthless and brutal violence by him against peaceful and unarmed people to put down perfectly legitimate agitation for reforms.

Apart from the above contentions on merits and principle against the policy now enunciated, the statement though it may seem clear enough at first sight is vague and deliberately evasive.

His Majesty's Secretary of State says that the obligation of the Paramount Power extends to

(a) protecting the rulers against violence and disorder.

(b) advising and assisting rulers in remedying such legitimate grievances of their subjects as may be found to exist.

ONE-SIDED PROTECTION

Now the Secretary of State does not say whether the Paramount Power have any obligation to protect the people against the ruthless and brutal violence which the rulers are using to suppress their people's peaceful and non-violent agitation for constitutional reforms, and the disorder, which the rulers provoke by their own misconduct by denying elementary rights to the people and in persistent refusal to introduce constitutional reforms. Surely to give protection to rulers in the circumstances is at once one-sided obligation.

As for the obligation to advise and assist the rulers in remedying grievances of their subjects which may be found to exist the Secretary of State must be asked the following questions to make the position clear:—

What is to be the procedure by means of which the legitimate grievances of the subjects may be brought to the notice of the Paramount Power?

What is to be the form of inquiry to find whether the grievances exist?

What is the remedy if the ruler does not accept the advice which may be tendered to him?

If the subjects have no specific grievances, but they desire a change in the form of administration from personal to democratic and responsible form and the ruler refuses and opposes the demand and the subjects by non-violent and peaceful civil disobedience bring the Prince's administration to a standstill and there may be disorder in the sense that the administration ceases to function, though there may be no violence, would the Paramount Power protect the Ruler without compelling him to concede the demand of the people and if so how and by what obligations? Does the Paramount Power in such a case owe or does it not owe a corresponding obligation to enforce the change?

These questions require elucidation.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Shud 4, 1995
Muslim: Jilkad 2, 1357
Parsi: Tir 21, 1308
Hightide: 2-04 15-54
Lowtide: 8-14 19-43
Sunrise: 7h. 9m
Sunset: 6h. 9m.

SIR ELLY KADOORIE SCHOOL

A cinema show in aid of Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazagaon, to-day (Monday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at Majestic Cinema, Girgaon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Malacca Maru' left Colombo for Bombay on the 23rd December, and is due to arrive here on Tuesday, the 27th December at 8 a.m.

ALDONENSES IN BOMBAY

The Aldonenses in Bombay will celebrate the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, to-day (Sunday) in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, at 9 a.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. B. B. Keskar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Christmas of the Soul" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

GEETA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall, Khar, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m (S.T.). The subject of the class will be Karma Yoga

SERMON ON JNANESHWARI

Swami Gunateetananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly public discourse on Jnaneshwari at the Mission Library Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in Marathi.

SILVER JUBILEE CONCERT

The members of the Colwad Musical and Dramatic Union, will celebrate their Silver Jubilee with a grand variety entertainment to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m on St Stanislaus' High School Ground, Bandra.

The Very Revd. G. Conget, S.J. Superior Regular, will preside.

Capitol at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

PLENTY of LAUGHS!

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

FRED ASTAIRE • GINGER ROGERS in 'CAREFREE'
LYRICS AND MUSIC BY IRVING BERLIN
with RALPH BELLAMY and others
RKO RADIO PICTURE

Also the latest "MARCH OF TIME"!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Modern Times" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Brother Rat" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"My Son" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Sisters" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"That Certain Age" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Nirmala" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Zamana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Puran Bhakta" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-at 1-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-at 2-15 p.m.
METRO—"Too Hot to Handle" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Street Singer" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m
NEW EMPIRE—"There Goes My Heart" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—Industrial India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m
PATHE—"Harold Lloyd in Professor Beware" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-at 2 p.m.
REGAL—"Carefree" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Mr. X" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Girl of the Golden West" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Prof. Vaman M. Sc" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, 1-45 p.m

PEOPLE'S UNION CENTRE

Under the auspices of People's Union Centre, there will be a public lecture in Marathi on 'Anti-Tuberculosis' with the help of Magic Lantern slides by Dr. S. W. Patil, to-day (Sunday) from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. at Vanmali Hall, near Chhubildas Lalloobhai Boys' High School, Dadar

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the Asthika Samaj, Swami Sadanand (a German Sadhu) will deliver a lecture on the "Means to Eternal Harmony" in the Samaj Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m

BAND AT PARSI COLONY, DADAR

The Bombay Ex-Service Town Band (I.A.) will play, under the Directorship of Mr. E. Strip, a programme of music at the Parsi Colony, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) commencing from 5-45 p.m. to 7-45 p.m. (S.T.).

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

A public meeting will be held in the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, at 7 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday), under the presidentship of Mrs. Shirin Fozdar, when Miss Martha L. Root, the International Peace-Worker and Mr. M. H. Ilmi will deliver lectures.

A farewell gathering will be held at the same place on Tuesday, December 27 at 7 p.m. (S.T.) when "The World is a Stage", a one-act drama will be performed.

F' WARD D. C. C.

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the open maidan, near Mahadeo Wadi, Parel Tank Road, Bhoiwada, to support the Congress candidates in Naigaon-Sewri Constituency, when Sjt. Jhinabhai P. Joshi, M.L.A., President of the Committee will preside, when Sjt. S. B. Mahadeshwar, Dr. R. K. Shirodkar, Dr. V. B. Gandhi, Smt. Maniben Mulji, Laxmanrao Gawand, Waman M Patil, and others will speak.

MUSICAL CONCERT AT MATUNGA

There will be a free musical concert by Brahmasri P. Ramachandra Rao (Vocal) and Mr. A Sathyanarayana Murthi (Violin), well-known artistes of Andhra Desh, and Mr. V. A. Mani Iyer of Bombay (Mridangam), at 8.30 p.m. today (Sunday) at Nappoo Hall, Matunga. All are cordially requested to attend.

MONTHLY FLAG-SALUTATION

At Congress House

The monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, when Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B. P. C. C. will unfurl the National Flag.

IN 'G' WARD

Monthly Flag Salutation and the opening ceremony of the Congress Municipal Election Office of the Ward No. 17 'G' Ward will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. at 184 Shivaji Park, Lady Jamshedji Road, by Sjt. D. N. Wandrekar, M.L.A.

IN 'F' WARD

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, the monthly flag salutation will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a. m. on the open maidan opposite Moon Mills, Sewri near Golanji Hill. Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, (M.L.A., Central), President of the B. P. C. C, will unfurl the Flag and prominent Congress leaders will also address the meeting.

After the Flag salutation will march to the Rawji Sojpal Building opposite Moon Mills, Sewri, where Sjt. Bhulabhai will declare the Municipal Congress Election Propaganda Centre Office and thus formally inaugurate the Congress campaign.

AT GHATKOPAR

Under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Taluka Congress Committee, the monthly flag salutation will be held at the Satyagraha Chhavni to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.).

IN 'D' WARD

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, a monthly flag salutation ceremony will take place at Old Chikhalwadi, Tardeo (near Javji Buildings), to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.). Sjt. S. K. Patil, the General Secretary of B. P. C. C., will hoist the flag..

Nilkanth-Anjaria Wedding

The marriage of Mr. Shusrut, son of the late Sir Ramanbhai Nilkanth of Ahmedabad and Lady Vidyagauri, with Miss Vatsala, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Anjaria, was performed at Khar on Saturday evening. The usual ceremonies were dispensed with. Mr. and Mrs. Anjaria gave a party at which a large number of guests were present.

YOUNG MEN'S PARSI ASSOCIATION

Mr. K. D. Umrigar has, it is understood, withdrawn his resignation and agreed to continue as the Chairman of the Young Men's Parsi Association, sequel to the resolution of the Managing Committee, expressing full confidence in him and disapproving of all criticism made outside the Committee. Mr. Umrigar, before withdrawing his resignation, has made it clear that he will not be a party to the Parsi Youth Conference movement.

PHYSICAL CULTURE CONFERENCE
TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

Morning 8 to 11: All Maharashtra Tournaments.
Place: St. Xavier's College Stadium, Parel.
Noon 3 to 5-30: All Maharashtra Physical Culture Conference.
Place: Stadium.
Evening 5-30 to 6-30: Performance in Witi-dandu.
Place: Stadium, Parel.
Night 8-30: Discussion.
Place: R. M. Bhatt High School, Parel.

GIRL MISSING?

A six-year old daughter of the proprietor of a well-known hotel of Bombay was found missing. It is stated that she was travelling in a B. B. and C. I. passenger train going beyond Virar (to Bassein), and that the father of the girl had fallen into a nap, and that on awaking at an intermediate station, he found the girl missing. The matter is reported to the police and inquiries are afoot.

Swami Sahajanand Arriving To-day

Swami Sahajanand, the leader of the Kisan Movement is coming to Bombay to-day (Sunday) by Delhi Express and not by the Frontier Mail as already announced at the Central Station and not Dadar as published before.

TATA AIR MAIL SERVICE

Cause For Delayed Arrival

The Manager, Tata Sons, Ltd., Aviation Deptt. writes:—

Owing to the aerodrome at Ahmedabad being temporarily closed to civil aviation by the military authorities on the 2nd of January 1939 for the purpose of holding a Parade, the south-bound Karachi-Colombo Tata Air Mail service will be delayed and the mails will arrive at the following places at the times shown instead of the scheduled times:

2ND JANUARY 1939
Bombay—delayed arrival at 1500 hours
3RD JANUARY 1939
Hyderabad—delayed arrival at 0945 hours.
Madras—delayed arrival at 1305 hours.
Trichinopoly—delayed arrival at 1505 hours.
Colombo—delayed arrival at 1755 hours.

The delay is regretted, but the cause is beyond the control of the operating Company.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR GERMAN JEW REFUGEES

BOMBAY, Dec. 23.

A Christmas Eve appeal has been issued by the Jewish Relief Association of Bombay for funds for the relief of destitute German Jews.

The Association, which is the only organisation in India devoted to this purpose, has been in existence since 1934, and has issued the appeal at the request of the Council for German Jewry in London.

An amount of Rs. 10,000 has already been collected in India, and the Association has now opened special accounts with branches of the Imperial Bank of India throughout the country for the receipt of donations. Lists of donations will be published from time to time.

The appeal is signed by Lord Bearsted, Chief Rabbi, Dr. J. H. Hertz, Mr. Neville Laski, K. C. President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, Mr. Simon Marks, Mr. Leonard, G. Montefiore, President of the Anglo-Jewish Association, Lord Reading, Mr. Lionel de Rothschild, Lord Samuel, and Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

ROHTAK, Dec. 23: A deputation of about 250 Harijans coming from different parts of the district waited upon the Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak and urged upon him the necessity of remitting professional tax.—United Press

MORNING SHOWS AT 10 A. M.

Dec. 25	Harold Lloyd in "MOVIE CRAZY"
Dec. 26 & 27	Gary Cooper in "LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER"
Dec. 28 & 29	Charlie Chaplin in "MODERN TIMES"
Dec. 30	"Count Of Monte Cristo" with Robert Donat
Dec. 31	"Kid Millions" with EDDIE CANTOR
Jan. 1st & 2nd.	"Whoopee" with EDDIE CANTOR

Book Early at CAPITOL

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In the first place the statement of the policy is a direct negation of the finding of the Butler Committee as embodied in Para 50 of their report in which they have clearly stated as follows:

"The promise of the King Emperor to maintain unimpaired the privileges, rights and dignities of the Princes carries with it a duty to protect the Prince against attempts to eliminate him, and to substitute another form of Government. If these attempts were due to misgovernment on the part of the Prince, protection would only be given on the conditions set out in the preceding paragraph. If they were due, not to misgovernment, but to a widespread popular demand for change, the Paramount Power would be bound to maintain the rights, privileges and dignities of the Prince; but it would also be bound to suggest such measures as would satisfy this demand without eliminating the Prince. No such case has yet arisen, or is likely to arise if the Prince's rule is just and efficient, and in particular if the advise given by His Excellency Lord Irwin to the Princes, and accepted in principle by their Chamber, is adopted in regard to a fixed privy purse, security of tenure in the public services and an independent judiciary."

This finding was arrived at after a full and exhaustive inquiry into the whole question by three very learned and eminent Statesmen, one of whom—Professor Holdsworth—was a great constitutional lawyer of admitted authority and it has never been disputed or challenged by any Prince or the Chamber of Princes.

According to this finding the Paramount Power "are bound to enforce" the demand of the people of the Indian States for a change in the form of their administration if the demand is widespread and popular subject to the limitation that if the demand is to eliminate the Prince altogether, that demand may not be enforced.

Latest Policy

The latest statement of the policy of His Majesty's Government is against the spirit of the above finding and amounts to a denial of the Paramount Power's obligations to the people of the States inasmuch as the Secretary of State says that while His Majesty's Government will not obstruct proposals for constitutional reforms initiated by rulers, they will not bring any form of pressure to bear upon them to initiate constitutional changes.

If the Paramount Power deny their obligation as found by the Butler Committee, to enforce not only constitutional reforms, but a complete change in the form of administration without eliminating the Prince, the question arises how does the obligation of the Paramount Power to protect the rulers against violence and disorder arise and how do the Paramount Power justify that obligation if the violence or disorder has been provoked by the ruler's own misconduct and use of ruthless and brutal violence by him against peaceful and unarmed people to put down perfectly legitimate agitation for reforms.

Apart from the above contentions on merits and principle against the policy now enunciated, the statement though it may seem clear enough at first sight is vague and deliberately evasive.

His Majesty's Secretary of State says that the obligation of the Paramount Power extends to

(a) protecting the rulers against violence and disorder.

(b) advising and assisting rulers in remedying such legitimate grievances of their subjects as may be found to exist.

ONE-SIDED PROTECTION

Now the Secretary of State does not say whether the Paramount Power have any obligation to protect the people against the ruthless and brutal violence which the rulers are using to suppress their people's peaceful and non-violent agitation for constitutional reforms, and the disorder, which the rulers provoke by their own misconduct by denying elementary rights to the people and in persistent refusal to introduce constitutional reforms. Surely to give protection to rulers in the circumstances is at once one-sided obligation.

As for the obligation to advise and assist the rulers in remedying grievances of their subjects which may be found to exist the Secretary of State must be asked the following questions to make the position clear:—

What is to be the procedure by means of which the legitimate grievances of the subjects may be brought to the notice of the Paramount Power?

What is to be the form of inquiry to find whether the grievances exist?

What is the remedy if the ruler does not accept the advice which may be tendered to him?

If the subjects have no specific grievances, but they desire a change in the form of administration from personal to democratic and responsible form and the ruler refuses and opposes the demand and the subjects by non-violent and peaceful civil disobedience bring the Prince's administration to a standstill and there may be disorder in the sense that the administration ceases to function, though there may be no violence, would the Paramount Power protect the Ruler without compelling him to concede the demand of the people and if so how and by what obligations? Does the Paramount Power in such a case owe or does it not owe a corresponding obligation to enforce the change?

These questions require elucidation.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Shud 4, 1995
Muslim: Jilkad 2, 1357
Parsi: Tir 21, 1308
Hightide: 2-04 15-54
Lowtide: 8-14 19-43
Sunrise: 7h. 9m
Sunset: 6h. 9m.

SIR ELLY KADOORIE SCHOOL

A cinema show in aid of Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazagaon, to-day (Monday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at Majestic Cinema, Girgaon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Malacca Maru' left Colombo for Bombay on the 23rd December, and is due to arrive here on Tuesday, the 27th December at 8 a.m.

ALDONENSES IN BOMBAY

The Aldonenses in Bombay will celebrate the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, to-day (Sunday) in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, at 9 a.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. B. B. Keskar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Christmas of the Soul" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

GEETA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall, Khar, today (Sunday) at 9 a.m (S.T.). The subject of the class will be Karma Yoga

SERMON ON JNANESHWARI

Swami Gunateetananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly public discourse on Jnaneshwari at the Mission Library Hall, today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in Marathi.

SILVER JUBILEE CONCERT

The members of the Colwad Musical and Dramatic Union, will celebrate their Silver Jubilee with a grand variety entertainment to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m on St Stanislaus' High School Ground, Bandra.

The Very Revd. G. Conget, S.J. Superior Regular, will preside.

Capitol at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

PLENTY of LAUGHS!

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

FRED ASTAIRE • GINGER ROGERS in 'CAREFREE'
LYRICS AND MUSIC BY IRVING BERLIN
with RALPH BELLAMY and others
RKO RADIO PICTURE

Also the latest "MARCH OF TIME"!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Modern Times" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Brother Rat" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"My Son" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"The Sisters" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EROS—"That Certain Age" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Nirmala" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Zamana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m

KRISHNA—"Puran Bhakta" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-at 1-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-at 2-15 p.m.

METRO—"Too Hot to Handle" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MINERVA—"The Street Singer" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m

NEW EMPIRE—"There Goes My Heart" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—Industrial India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m

PATHE—"Harold Lloyd in Professor Beware" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-at 2 p.m.

REGAL—"Carefree" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Bhabi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

SUPER—"Mr. X" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"The Girl of the Golden West" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Prof. Vaman M. Sc" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, 1-45 p.m

PEOPLE'S UNION CENTRE

Under the auspices of People's Union Centre, there will be a public lecture in Marathi on 'Anti-Tuberculosis' with the help of Magic Lantern slides by Dr. S. W. Patil, to-day (Sunday) from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. at Vanmali Hall, near Chhabildas Lalloobhai Boys' High School, Dadar

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the Asthika Samaj, Swami Sadanand (a German Sadhu) will deliver a lecture on the "Means to Eternal Harmony" in the Samaj Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m

BAND AT PARSI COLONY, DADAR

The Bombay Ex-Service Town Band (I.A.) will play, under the Directorship of Mr. E. Strip, a programme of music at the Parsi Colony, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) commencing from 5-45 p.m. to 7-45 p.m. (S.T.).

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

A public meeting will be held in the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, at 7 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday), under the presidentship of Mrs. Shirin Fozdar, when Miss Martha L. Root, the International Peace-Worker and Mr. M. H. Ilmi will deliver lectures.

A farewell gathering will be held at the same place on Tuesday, December 27 at 7 p.m. (S.T.) when "The World is a Stage", a one-act drama will be performed.

F' WARD D. C. C.

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the open maidan, near Mahadeo Wadi, Parel Tank Road, Bhoiwada, to support the Congress candidates in Naigaon-Sewri Constituency, when Sjt. Jhinabhai P. Joshi, M.L.A., President of the Committee will preside, when Sjt. S. B. Mahadeshwar, Dr. R. K. Shirodkar, Dr. V. B. Gandhi, Smt. Maniben Mulji, Laxmanrao Gawand, Waman M Patil, and others will speak.

MUSICAL CONCERT AT MATUNGA

There will be a free musical concert by Brahmasri P. Ramachandra Rao (Vocal) and Mr. A. Sathyanarayana Murthi (Violin), well-known artistes of Andhra Desh, and Mr. V. A. Mani Iyer of Bombay (Mridangam), at 8.30 p.m. today (Sunday) at Nappoo Hall, Matunga. All are cordially requested to attend.

MONTHLY FLAG-SALUTATION

At Congress House

The monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, when Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B. P. C. C. will unfurl the National Flag.

IN 'G' WARD

Monthly Flag Salutation and the opening ceremony of the Congress Municipal Election Office of the Ward No. 17 'G' Ward will be performed today (Sunday) at 8 a.m. at 184 Shivaji Park, Lady Jamshedji Road, by Sjt. D. N. Wandrekar, M.L.A.

IN 'F' WARD

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, the monthly flag salutation will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a. m. on the open maidan opposite Moon Mills, Sewri near Golanji Hill. Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, (M.L.A., Central), President of the B. P. C. C. will unfurl the Flag and prominent Congress leaders will also address the meeting.

After the Flag salutation will march to the Rawji Sojpal Building opposite Moon Mills, Sewri, where Sjt. Bhulabhai will declare the Municipal Congress Election Propaganda Centre Office and thus formally inaugurate the Congress campaign.

AT GHATKOPAR

Under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Taluka Congress Committee, the monthly flag salutation will be held at the Satyagraha Chhavni to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.).

IN 'D' WARD

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, a monthly flag salutation ceremony will take place at Old Chikhalwadi, Tardeo (near Javji Buildings), to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.). Sjt. S. K. Patil, the General Secretary of B. P. C. C., will hoist the flag..

Nilkanth-Anjaria Wedding

The marriage of Mr. Shusrut, son of the late Sir Ramanbhai Nilkanth of Ahmedabad and Lady Vidyagauri, with Miss Vatsala, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Anjaria, was performed at Khar on Saturday evening. The usual ceremonies were dispensed with. Mr. and Mrs. Anjaria gave a party at which a large number of guests were present.

YOUNG MEN'S PARSI ASSOCIATION

Mr. K. D. Umrigar has, it is understood, withdrawn his resignation and agreed to continue as the Chairman of the Young Men's Parsi Association, sequel to the resolution of the Managing Committee, expressing full confidence in him and disapproving of all criticism made outside the Committee. Mr. Umrigar, before withdrawing his resignation, has made it clear that he will not be a party to the Parsi Youth Conference movement.

PHYSICAL CULTURE CONFERENCE
TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

Morning 8 to 11: All Maharashtra Tournaments.
Place: St. Xavier's College Stadium, Parel.
Noon 3 to 5-30: All Maharashtra Physical Culture Conference.
Place: Stadium.
Evening 5-30 to 6-30: Performance in Witi-dandu.
Place: Stadium, Parel.
Night 8-30: Discussion.
Place: R. M. Bhatt High School, Parel.

GIRL MISSING?

A six-year old daughter of the proprietor of a well-known hotel of Bombay was found missing. It is stated that she was travelling in a B. B. and C. I. passenger train going beyond Virar (to Bassein), and that the father of the girl had fallen into a nap, and that on awaking at an intermediate station, he found the girl missing. The matter is reported to the police and inquiries are afoot.

Swami Sahajanand Arriving To-day

Swami Sahajanand, the leader of the Kisan Movement is coming to Bombay to-day (Sunday) by Delhi Express and not by the Frontier Mail as already announced at the Central Station and not Dadar as published before.

TATA AIR MAIL SERVICE

Cause For Delayed Arrival

The Manager, Tata Sons, Ltd., Aviation Deptt. writes:—

Owing to the aerodrome at Ahmedabad being temporarily closed to civil aviation by the military authorities on the 2nd of January 1939 for the purpose of holding a Parade, the southbound Karachi-Colombo Tata Air Mail service will be delayed and the mails will arrive at the following places at the times shown instead of the scheduled times:

2ND JANUARY 1939
Bombay—delayed arrival at 1500 hours
3RD JANUARY 1939
Hyderabad—delayed arrival at 0945 hours.
Madras—delayed arrival at 1305 hours.
Trichinopoly—delayed arrival at 1505 hours.
Colombo—delayed arrival at 1755 hours.

The delay is regretted, but the cause is beyond the control of the operating Company.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR GERMAN JEW REFUGEES

BOMBAY, Dec. 23.

A Christmas Eve appeal has been issued by the Jewish Relief Association of Bombay for funds for the relief of destitute German Jews.

The Association, which is the only organisation in India devoted to this purpose, has been in existence since 1934, and has issued the appeal at the request of the Council for German Jewry in London.

An amount of Rs. 10,000 has already been collected in India, and the Association has now opened special accounts with branches of the Imperial Bank of India throughout the country for the receipt of donations. Lists of donations will be published from time to time.

The appeal is signed by Lord Bearsted, Chief Rabbi, Dr. J. H. Hertz, Mr. Neville Laski, K. C. President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, Mr. Simon Marks, Mr. Leonard, G. Montefiore, President of the Anglo-Jewish Association, Lord Reading, Mr. Lionel de Rothschild, Lord Samuel, and Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

ROHTAK, Dec. 23: A deputation of about 250 Harijans coming from different parts of the district waited upon the Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak and urged upon him the necessity of remitting professional tax.—United Press

MORNING SHOWS AT 10 A. M.

Dec. 25	Harold Lloyd in "MOVIE CRAZY"
Dec. 26 & 27	Gary Cooper in "LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER"
Dec. 28 & 29	Charlie Chaplin in "MODERN TIMES"
Dec. 30	"Count Of Monte Cristo" with Robert Donat
Dec. 31	"Kid Millions" with EDDIE CANTOR
Jan. 1st & 2nd.	"Whoopee" with EDDIE CANTOR

Book Early at CAPITOL

WELLINGTON

Daily: 3-30; 6-30; 10 p.m.

M-G-M Super-Musical!

JEANETTE MacDONALD
NELSON EDDY
in

"THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST"

with
WALTER PIDGEON
LEO CARRILLO
BUDDY EBSEN
and a mighty cast of 10,000

WONDER SHOW OF SHOWS!
LOVE SONGS TO THRILL YOU!
"Shadows on the Moon", "Who are we to say", Dream of Love"
"Soldiers of Fortune"

Daily 3-30 p.m. Matinee Show
Rates: 3 annas—4 annas—9 annas
Re. 1-2-0.
Plans Open.—Phone: 22666

SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.
MICKEY MOUSE & SILLY SYMPHONY SHORTS
Silly Symphony—Night Before Xmas, More Kittens, Santa's Workship, Lullaby Land, Peculiar Penguins
MICKEY MOUSE
Mickey's Garden, Orphan's Picnic, Grand Opera, Mickey's Elephant. Through the Mirror.

TO-MORROW MONDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.
LAUREL & HARDY
Comic Cuts
"Midnight Patrol", "Oliver the Eighth", "Their First Mistake", "Towed in a Hole".

HERE'S A MOMENTOUS OFFERING FROM THE CREATOR OF "JAILOR":

Divorce

A SEVEN-STAR-SPREE TO REALMS of DELIGHT!
Featuring:
NASEEM, JAGIRDAR, SHEELA, NAVIN, PREM, SHANTA & VIMLA
Directed By: SOHRAB MODI
OPENING ON FRIDAY, 30th Dec. at 10 p. m.
A T
KRISHNA
TALKIES: DUBASH THEATRE

THE FIRST MALAYALAM PICTURE:
BALAN
AT HIND MATA
CINEMA ::: DADAR
on 25th, & 26th Dec. at 10 a m. Sharp

THE GREAT PICTURE THAT MADE NEW THEATRES' NAME!

PURAN BHAKTA
NEW BRAND COPY
Featuring:
KUMAR, K. C. DEY, UMA
KRISHNA
DUBASH THEATRE
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW:—
1-45, 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

JAYAKAR TO SUCCEED SHADILAL

Appointment On Privy Council Judicial Committee Accepted

BOMBAY, Dec. 23.

"Associated Press" understands that Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Judge, Federal Court has been offered

M. R. Jayakar

and has accepted a place on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir Shadi Lal".—A. P.

F. X. DeSouza, To Stand From Dadar-Mahim-Dharavi Ward

Mr. F. X. DeSouza, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, is standing for the ensuing Municipal Elections on the Poor People's Party ticket from Dadar-Mahim-Dharavi Ward (No. 17).

VILE PARLE COUNCILLORS ACQUITTED

(From Our Correspondent)
ANDHERI, Saturday.

The case filed before Mr. Raje, the City Magistrate of Kurla, for alleged tresspass and mischief against seven Councillors of the Vile Parle Municipality and a newspaper correspondent by Mr. V. B. Paranjpye, a landlord of Vile Parle, came to an end after protracted hearings lasting for over 15 months when the Magistrate delivered judgment yesterday afternoon, acquitting all the accused.

In giving his judgment, the learned Magistrate, after reviewing the evidence where it was clearly proved that a substantial sum had been received by the complainant for the use of the road by the public observed that the members of the Municipality were perfectly justified in removing the barricade and they did this in the discharge of duties as public servants. If they failed to do it, there would have been a deadlock in the conservancy service and the public health of the town would have been endangered. He upheld the agreement and acquitted all the councillors. The newspaper correspondent had merely gone there to report and the learned Magistrate acquitted him also.

BOMBAY HINDUS' CRICKET TOUR CANCELLED

The visit of Mr. P. W. Velkar's team of Hindu cricketers to Calcutta and Benares during Christmas week has been cancelled as several of the selected players now find it impossible to make the journey.

EVERY
HUSBAND
LOVES HIS
WIFE

but Fate sometimes plays Tricks;

but Fate also Saves the Child

Brought these two together in

Mr. X

Now SHOWING At
SUPER TAKIES
Fri., Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-45 p.m.
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10-15 P.M.

PRAKASH
Social of To-day
Mr. X
Director: DWARKA KHOSLA
SEE
RATANBAI
Play convincingly the Role of the Wife and Mother
JAYANT
as the Husband & Father.
Other players include;—
HARI SHIVDASANI—RANJIT, INDURANI, ANANT MARATHE, LALUBHAI and Ors.

Miss Not to See it to-night with your Family

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

IN ORDER TO MAKE HUMPHREY BOGART PULL A WRY FACE FOR A DRINKING SCENE IN "ANGELS WITH DIRTY FACES", A PROP MAN RUBBED ALUM ON THE RIM OF HIS GLASS.
JOHN BARRYMORE, AFTER WORKING 2 MONTHS IN THE SALMON FISHING FILM, "SPAWN OF THE NORTH" FINALLY GOT A 3-DAY HOLIDAY..... TO GO FISHING!
MENTHOL FUMES ARE BLOWN IN THE EYES TO BRING TEARS WHEN AN ACTRESS IS UNABLE TO CRY OTHERWISE.
(Copyright, 1938, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

NONE SUPPORTS HORNS BAN

Rotary Club Cannot Find Speaker For Debate

The Rotary Club of Bombay is anxious to have a debate for and against the proposed ban on the use of electric horns in Bombay, but it cannot find any motorist in the city who is prepared to speak in favour of the ban!

Interviewed yesterday, Mr. A. H. C. Sykes, who is not only Secretary of the W.I.A.A. but is also chairman of the Programme Committee of the Bombay Rotary Club, said that he had been trying ever since the last Government Traffic Advisory Committee meeting to find a motorist who was genuinely in favour of the proposed ban. And he had been completely unsuccessful, although he could without difficulty find at least 200 people who were prepared to speak against the motion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

The Navy Department announces that the recently created Atlantic Squadron will be "on a permanent basis until changed". The Atlantic Squadron was formed during the Czechoslovak crisis. Its enlargement from 14 to about 60 warships was announced in October. It includes four battleships and operates under the commander-in-Chief Rear Admiral Johnson.—Reuter.

Youth Sentenced To Death

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA: Dec. 24.

A story of a cold-blooded double murder in a lonely jungle in the vicinity of a village Punade in Mangaon Taluka of Kolaba District, was related recently by the prosecution in a Sessions case at Alibag, held before Mr. S. M. Kaikini, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, who agreeing with the assessors' unanimous verdict of guilty on a count of murder, convicted and sentenced on the 21st inst. Rama Balu Malora, the accused, to capital punishment.

Prof. Manikrao's Diamond Jubilee

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA: Dec. 24.

The Diamond Jubilee of Rajratna Professor Manikrao of Baroda, was celebrated here this morning under the auspices of the Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhus of Kalyan with Mr. D. A. Gadkari in the chair.

A resolution felicitating him on his attaining the 61st year and wishing him long life and prosperity was passed and it was decided to collect a fund for the presentation of a purse.

U. P. MUSLIM LEADERS MEET

Informal Discussions: Pt. Jawaharlal Attends

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 24.

An informal meeting of the Nationalist and Congress Muslim leaders of the United Provinces was held to-day at Allahabad under the guidance of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. About 35 Muslims from various districts were present.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Acharya Kripalani also attended the meeting.

The first sitting was held at 2, Elgin Road, and the second sitting at Anand Bhavan later was attended by the Hon. Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier, who arrived this noon.

It is understood the meeting will discuss the question of the Congress and Congress Government's finding avenues to carry Muslim opinion with them in a larger measure in all their activities.—United Press.

Two Workers Run Over By Train

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA: Dec. 24.

Information has reached here that yesterday in the morning two Maratha workers who were proceeding towards the Mumbra Sand Works, while crossing the rails were run over by a local train near the Mumbra Station. Death was instantaneous in both the cases.

Bail For Appellant

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA: Dec. 24.

Mr. M. A. Bhave, Sessions Judge, Thana, before whom an appeal was filed yesterday by Shamji Karamsi, a tea-shop-keeper, against his conviction and sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kalyan Prant, on a charge under the Gambling Act, ordered the appellant to be released on a bail of Rs. 300.

Echo Of Bandra Drainage Tragedy

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA: Dec. 24.

An echo of the Bandra Drainage tragedy that occurred early in February last at Bandra, was heard yesterday in the Court of Mr. M. A. Bhave, Sessions Judge, Thana, when one Mahomad Miya Abdullah, the contractor's mistri, who was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 1,500 and a surety of like amount.

Accident Delays Punjab Mail Arrival

The Punjab Mail arrived an hour late at Victoria Terminus on Saturday. The delay was caused by the death of a woman on the railway lines.

Mr. R. P. Mistry, a motor cyclist, while riding along Churchgate Street, collided against an automobile on Saturday afternoon and as a result was badly injured.

Stove Tragedy

While lighting a stove in her house at Lalbag, on Friday, Lalitbai Ranchod, sustained fatal burns.

A four-month-old baby died of burns at Bhendi Bazar. The baby received burns from a toy of celluloid, which was playfully ignited by another child.

ACCLAIMED ALIKE
by
PRESS and PUBLIC
RENUKA DEVI
walks right into the HEARTS of Audiences and stays there!

She has taken the public of Bombay by storm.
She has received the sweetest eulogy from critics.
She has really become Screenland's Lustrous STAR IN BOMBAY TALKIES' SWEETLY ROMANTIC SCREEN-PLAY:

BHABI

with
P. JAIRAJ
MEERA, MAYADEVI and other Favourites

Please NOTE the NEW TIMINGS:
DAILY: 4-30—7-15—10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays:
Matinee at 1-45 p.m.

2ND WEEK

ROXY

STAR FLASHES
by CHARLES BRUNO

MARTHA RAYE RECEIVED A FAN LETTER FROM A SAILOR INFORMING HER THAT HE HAS HAD A PICTURE OF HER LEGS TATTOOED ON HIS CHEST.
KAY FRANCIS, WHO CONSIDERS 13 HER LUCKY NUMBER, INSISTED UPON STARTING "CURTAIN CALL" ON JULY 13... BUT SHE HAD TO WORK ALONE AS THE REST OF THE CAST REFUSED TO BEGIN UNTIL THE NEXT DAY.
MACHINE GUNS USED IN "DAWN PATROL" OPERATE BY COMPRESSED AIR AND SHOOT CORK BULLETS.

CENTRAL

DAILY: 5, 8 & 10-45 P. M.
TO-DAY & TOMORROW: 2 P.M.
EXCELLENT HOLIDAY TIP:—
SEE with YOUR FAMILY the EXCELLENT PICTURE:

My Son

IT'S PRABHAT'S!
STARRING:
★ SHANTA HUBLIKER
★ ULHAS
★ MAMA BHAT
★ VASANT THENGDI

HAVE YOU SEEN——???
GENERAL FILMS':
INDUSTRIAL INDIA
It is the most entertaining Picture of 1938 and conveys the Great Message of Modern INDIA
INDUSTRIAL INDIA
PACKED with:——
COMEDY — ROMANCE — MUSIC — DRAMA — THRILLS
See it during the Holidays!
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
NEW TIMINGS:
4-30, 7-15 & 10 P. M.
MATINEE: 1-45 P. M.

The Best Films To Greet You MERRY CHRISTMAS
THE BROADWAY
KINGSWAY:————:DADAR
ONLY TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The only man on earth can make the whole world Laugh!
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
MODERN TIMES
with PAULETTE GODDARD
TO-MORROW:
Marvellous! Snappy!! Gay!!!
EDDIE CANTOR
IN
"WHOOPEE"

A Premier Mythological Masterpiece
"SRI KANTHA LEELA"
(Tamil)
Morning Show at 10 A.M.
at
PLAZA
To-day & To-morrow only.

Joshi For Planning Committee And Nimbkar For Geneva

T. U. C. Council's Plea For Congress Declaration Of Basic Principles Of Labour Legislation

LUCKNOW, Dec. 23.

The meeting of the General Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress concluded its deliberations.

It was decided to renew the affiliation of the Trade Union Federation to the All-India Trade Union Congress for another year.

Sit. R. S. Nimbkar was elected delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva. Sjts. Krishnaswami, Mudiraj, Aftab Ali and Zaman were elected as Advisors.

In response to the suggestion made by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the National Planning Committee, the name of Sjt N. M. Joshi has been suggested as the representative of the A.I.T.U.C. on the All-India National Planning Committee.

TRADES DISPUTES BILL

The Council passed the following resolution on the Bombay Trade Disputes Act: "The General Council is of opinion that the Act is uncalled-for and prejudicial to the interests of the workers. The Act is calculated to give rise to undesirable rivalry by bringing into existence different kinds of Unions, to create Unions working under the control and directions of the employees, encourage unhealthy tendencies towards the formation of occupational Unions in place of strong Industrial Unions and thus weaken the Trade Union movement as a whole.

"Under certain circumstances it deprives the Trade Unions their right to negotiate and transfers it to outside agencies. The Act has taken away from the workers in effect their legitimate constitutional weapon of strike by making it illegal during the period of the pendency of conciliation and arbitration proceedings, which may be very long on some occasions.

"The Council regrets to find that the Bombay Government have rushed the Act through the Legislature in the teeth of strong opposition to the measure from the working class movement without adopting the usual procedure of either circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion or referring it to a Select Committee.

FIRING CONDEMNED

"The Council congratulates the Bombay workers for observing the one-day strike as a protest against the Bill and condemns the uncalled-for and unnecessary firing on unarmed workers on November 7 by the Bombay Government. The Council disapproves of the misleading terms of reference of the Committee appointed to inquire into the disturbances that occurred in the City on November 7.

"It suggests to the Bombay Government not to give effect to the Act and warns other Provincial Governments not to introduce a Bill similar in nature.

PLEA FOR FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

"The Council further suggests to the Indian National Congress to lay down the fundamental principles of the Legislative programmes based on these principles, such as the right of association, right of collective withdrawal of civil liberty to the working classes, security of employment, the right to a living wage, the right of provision against sickness, unemployment, old age, etc., and the principle of collective agreement with Trade Union.

"The Council feels obliged to warn the Indian National Congress that the enforcement of the Bombay Trade Disputes Bill will alienate the sympathy of not only the organised working class but the entire toiling masses which will weaken the struggle against Imperialism."

A. I. PROTEST

By another resolution it decided that an All-India Day should be observed as a protest against the Bombay Trade Disputes Act on January 22.

The Council urged Provincial Governments to introduce legislation for fixing the minimum wage, etc., for ameliorating conditions of workers in the regulated and unregulated industries and urged the Assam Government to appoint an enquiry Committee to inquire into the conditions of Labour in the Province, with particular reference to the Tea plantations.—United Press.

Surat Journalist For Rajkot

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Dec. 23.

Mr. Bhanushanker, sub-editor of local weeklies "Dandio" and "Gandiv" left Surat for Rajkot last night. Mr. Bhanushanker is a native of Junagad. Mr. Bhadrakumar Yadnika, sub-editor, "Janma Bhumi", will arrive at Surat after release from Rajkot jail.

MAHATMA SEES SCOUT RALLY.
Mahatma Gandhi inspecting the Scouts of the Wardha Vidya Mandir, who went to Shegaon to see him.

Mr. [illegible] (centre garlanded) who arrived from the Continental tour on Saturday morning.

FOR BENGALIS—
and
For KANANBALA Fans!

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 10 A.M. SPECIAL MORNING SHOW

RADHA FILMS' BENGALI TALKIE:

KRISHNA SUDAMA

Starring:
KANANBALA
Dhiren Bhattacharjee & Purnima

A Mythological Super with Lilting Songs!

TO-DAY AT
THE WEST END

To-morrow at 10 a.m.
The last Chance to See
"Krishna Sudama"

TO-DAY USUAL
Shows of Ranjit's
PROF. VAMAN
M.Sc.,
To-day at 1-45, 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

FIFTH Week Bringing Bouquets of Best Success!
THE ONLY GRAND XMAS HOLIDAY ATTRACTION IN THE CITY:

New Theatres'
Mammoth
Musical:

THE STREET SINGER
STARRING:
Inimitable Pair of Singing Screen:
SAIGAL and KANAN
with JAGDEESH, KAPUR, Etc.
Direction: P. MAZUMDAR
Music: BORAL
THE MINERVA
NOTE THE CHANGE IN TIMINGS
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15, & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Mon. at 1-30 Matinee

Note the Change in Timing

Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p. m.
Matinee on Sat., Sun. and Mon. at 2 p. m

GOPAL KRISHNA
Prabhat touch to Shri Krishna

5th Glorious Week
PLAZA

Congress-Labour 'Entente'

Trend Of Discussions In A. I. T. U. C. General Council

LUCKNOW, Dec. 23.

The "United Press" understands that the question of the relationship between the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Indian National Congress was informally discussed at the meeting of the General Council of the A.I.T.U.C. to-day.

Although the question did not come up before the meeting through any formal resolution, informal discussions took place and on the whole the attitude of various members, according to Dr. Sures Banerjee, the President, was one of friendliness towards the Indian National Congress.

Dr. Banerjee in an interview with the "United Press" declared: "How far that attitude of friendliness will proceed will depend on the nature of Labour legislation which the Congress Governments make and also on how rapidly the condition of the workers under the Congress Governments improves."—United Press.

EXODUS FROM TALCHER

Starvation Faces Refugees

CUTTACK, Dec. 23

Latest information reached here shows that the exodus of the Talcher State subjects to Angul is still increasing and the number now reached about 25,000.

The people fasted for a complete day for want of food, and it is felt that unless arrangements for proper relief are made immediately calamities are bound to increase.—United Press

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22.

A Press 'Communique' announces that the first and final examinations under the Auditor's Certificates Rules, 1932, which regulate the grant of certificates entitling their holders to act as auditors of the accounts of public companies in British India, will be held at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, Delhi and Rangoon, provided that a sufficient number of candidates is forthcoming at each centre. The first examination will be held on April 3 and 5 and the final examination on April 3, 5 and 6, 1939.—United Press.

CONSTITUTION OF KOLHAPUR ASSEMBLY

KOLHAPUR, Dec. 23.

In connection with the constitutional reforms recently announced by the Dewan of Kolhapur, it is clarified that there will be only one Chamber of 41 members, of whom 15 will be elected by Kolhapur and Jahagir subjects, four for special constituencies, 22 consisting of State officials, Jahagirdars or their nominees and nominated non-officials. The Prime Minister will be the President.

The Assembly will have power to move resolutions for introducing laws, asking questions and moving resolutions on matters of public interests subject to the Maharaja's veto.—A. P.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee will be held at Gauhati on Friday.

Gandhiji On Prohibition Time-Limit

Congress Govts. Violate Pledge In Delaying Programme For Sake Of Revenue

Prohibition in the Congress provinces is not going on in the spirit in which it was conceived, writes Mahatma Gandhi in the latest issue of the "Harijan." It is perhaps no fault of the Ministers. Public opinion is not insistent. Congress opinion is equally dormant. Congressmen do not seem to see that prohibition means new life for many millions. It means new and substantial accession of moral and material strength.

They do not realize that honest prohibition gives a dignity and prestige to the Congress which perhaps no other single step can give. They do not see that prosecution of prohibition means identification with the masses and a resolute determination to refuse to have anything to do with the drink revenue.

Even such a confirmed prohibitionist like Rajaji has not had the daring to set apart the drink revenue purely for the purpose of fighting the drink evil. He has proved in this matter too cautious for me.

Congressmen have learnt to count no cost too dear for winning freedom. Our freedom will be the freedom of slaves if we continue to be victims of the drink and drug habit. Is any cost too much to establish complete prohibition in all the provinces?

AND YET ONE FINDS MINISTERS DRAWING UP PROHIBITION PROGRAMMES IN A PROPER 'BANIA' SPIRIT. THEY THINK OF THEIR DEFICITS.

I wonder what they will do if all the wine-bibbers and opium-eaters suddenly give up their drinks and drugs! They will manage somehow, it may be answered. Why will they not do so voluntarily? Surely, merit lies in doing the right thing voluntarily not compulsorily!

The Bihar Government did not come to a standstill, when the earthquake swallowed more than their annual income. What do the Governments all over India do, when famines and floods ruin people and materially reduce the state revenue?

I maintain that the Congress Governments break the spirit, if not the letter, of their pledge, when they delay prohibition for the sake of revenue.

They can and must make an honest attempt to raise money by fresh taxation. The drink curse is most prevalent in urban areas. It is in these areas that they can resort to fresh taxation.

PROHIBITION GIVES DIRECT HELP TO THE EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR. THEY CAN SURELY AFFORD TO BEAR THE LOSS OF REVENUE CAUSED BY PROHIBITION.

THE FEW MONTHS OF PROHIBITION IN AHMEDABAD HAVE PUT MONEY INTO THE POCKETS BOTH OF THE EMPLOYERS AND THE LABOURERS. THERE IS NO REASON WHATSOEVER WHY THE EMPLOYERS SHOULD NOT PAY FOR THIS INESTIMABLE SERVICE. MANY SIMILAR SOURCES OF REVENUE CAN EASILY BE THOUGHT OF.

I have not hesitated to suggest a grant or at least a loan without interest from the Government of India where it can be proved that the raising of additional revenue is not a practical proposition.

The only valid reason for not having immediate prohibition is want of previous experience and hence the need for caution. I viewed the Salem experiment in that light. The Madras Government wanted to take the first step with great deliberation and did not want to take any risk of failure.

The success of the Salem experiment should be sufficient encouragement to go on with the whole scheme. But it is not impossible to understand the desire of each Government to go in for prohibition in stages so as to have local experience. It was for that reason that the Working Committee fixed three years as the period to bring about complete prohibition. The time is running fast. And if India is to be free of the curse within the period fixed, there should be no delay for want of money or for fear of deficit in revenue. And if the programme is prosecuted with single-minded zeal, there is no doubt that the other provinces and the States will follow.

No Extension Of Dates Of Delegates' Election

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 23.

The A. I. C. C office announces that several Provincial Congress Committees have wired to the A. I. C. C. office asking for an extension of the dates for the election of delegates to the Tripura Congress session

The A. I. C. C. office announces that the dates cannot be extended and that the dates as mentioned in the Time Table stand.—United Press

Disturbance In A Cinema

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Dec. 23.

Mr. I. N. Saksena, Magistrate, First Class, Bilaspur, has convicted five Anglo-Indians and sentenced them to pay fines ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75. They were charged with committing a riot in the Nadam Cinema Talkie House and preventing one Mr. D. P. Ray, Pleader, from occupying a seat in the cinema House.

DANGER OF DIPS IN GOOD ROADS

In several of our otherwise well-surfaced main roads there are dips or depressions which give a severe jolt to motorists who travel over them even at a reasonable road speed. Motorists who know such defects avoid them even to the extent of travelling on the wrong side of the road.

On some foreign roads across depression has been introduced to make motorists reduce their speed but where this is consciously done a warning sign is given to motorists cautioning them to reduce their speed to a figure which is safe to negotiate the dip.

A well surfaced road is an invitation to speed and a depresison, especially a cross one or a change in surfacing material, might be the cause of an accident if not adequately symbolised well in advance. Motorists should be thus warned of the need for care during the next 100 yards also.

MUSLIM MASS CONTACT

Negotiations Between Azad & Jamait-ul-Ulema Leaders

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 24.

Considerable significance is attached to the gathering of the Provincial Congress Muslim leaders and the Jamait-ul-Ulema leaders here. They appear to have come here on the invitation of some local Congress Muslim leaders. They are holding consultations with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who is the guest of Pandit Nehru.

The Muslim leaders are expected to have a talk with Pandit Nehru, to-day, at Anandbhawan Greatest secrecy is being maintained regarding these discussions. The impression, however, left in some circles here is that another serious effort will be made to push on Muslim Mass Contact movement and some important scheme will tentatively be considered to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Muslim minority irrespective of Muslim Leaguers' attitude, which has been anything but helpful.

SYED RAZA ALI RETURNED TO CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Dec. 24.

It is learned that Sir Syed Raza Ali, lately Agent to the Government of India in South Africa, has been returned unopposed to the Central Assembly in the bye-election caused by the death of Maulana Shaukat Ali.

It is recalled that Sir Syed is an ex-resident of the Muslim League and has been connected with that organisation for over 30 years.

Accompanied by Lady Raza Ali he is leaving shortly for Patna to attend the session of the All-India Moslem League.

He will also preside over the All-India Shia Conference.—A. P.

CZECH WORLD TOURIST IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, Dec. 22.

Mr. Vincenza Pycha, the 27-year-old Czech world tourist who has travelled over 20,000 miles on foot and a cycle, is now in Lucknow. Tall, lithe and tanned Mr. Pycha looks a complete world tourist with his portable tent and a hundred other things piled high in the carrier of his cycle.

A resident of Prague he started on his world tour four years ago. He came to India walking through North Africa and the Near East.

Relief Prospects For Berar Cotton-growers

NAGPUR, Dec. 23.

The assurance that the Government are carefully watching the situation and would promptly take all measures justified by the circumstances is given in an official Communique dealing with agrarian situation in the Province, especially the cotton-producing tracts.

Mr. P. S. Rau, Commissioner of Berar Division, has made a rapid tour and submitted his report to the Government about the actual conditions in Berar. This report, along with reports of District Officers, discloses that while the cotton crop in some districts have undoubtedly suffered from adverse climatic conditions the damage has not been uniform, being more in some places than others. Further detailed enquiries are now in progress and on their completion the Government will pass orders as early as possible granting suspensions and remissions wherever necessary.—A. P.

Around Theatre & Film Land

Make-Up Secrets

Revealed By Man Who Turned Muni Into A Chinaman

(By Brian Young)

A few years ago a messenger boy used to trudge to work in Cincinnati. The boy ran errands and dreamed of being a sculptor.

This was the first job ever held by Jack Dawn, to-day Hollywood's wizard of make-up, who transformed Paul Muni and Luise Rainer into Chinese characters for "The Good Earth," who changed Charles Boyer into a reincarnation of Napoleon in "Marie Walewska."

"I went to Los Angles to work on a ranch", he says, "met a cowboy who worked in pictures, became an 'extra' as a result, then played bits."

Always an artist, Dawn began to experiment with make-ups, for himself and to help other actors, and finally developed the idea of being a make-up man on a set. In those days actors usually made themselves up. His innovations attracted attention, and he became a recognized expert. Five years ago he was signed by Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer, for whom he developed the largest make-up department in the industry

SCULPTURED MAKE-UP

Dabbling in sculpture, Dawn conceived the idea of applying it to make-up. Through this he invented and patented his revolutionary facial inlay system, by which he can build new faces with a plastic material of his own, which shows every expression, on actors and actresses. Historical characters at once became simple. No longer was it necessary to find actors who look like them. Instead, actors who could play them were transformed by the new make-up. Lionel Barrymore's Andrew Jackson in "The Gorgeous Hussey," Robert Morley's King Louis in "Marie Antoinette," Reginald Owen's Talleyrand in "Marie Walewska," and many other historical characters have been created for the screen, as well as the Chinese characters in "The Good Earth."

POPULAR REVIVALS AT BROADWAY

The management of the Broadway, Dadar, announce that there will be shows of selected pictures of United Artists during the X'mas week.

Sunday, 25th: Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times."

Eddie Cantor, star of "Whoopee" musical technicolour riot will be seen on Monday, 26th.

On Tuesday, 27th: George Arliss, Boris Karloff, Loretta Young and Robert Young in "The House of Rothschild."

Dec. 28th (Wednesday): Alexander Korda's "Elephant Boy" with the Indian boy-star Sabu.

Fredric March, Merle Oberon and Herbert Marshall in "The Dark Angel" shown on Thursday, 29th.

Another technicolour from United Artists "The Garden of Allah" with Marlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer on Friday, 30th.

Constance Bennet—Glamour Girl And Business Executive

Hollywood executives have always admitted that Constance Bennett is just about the best business girl in town but they have never done anything about it.

None of them, up to the present, had thought of cashing in on Connie's reputation for acumen by casting her as a high voltage business executive. Now Universal has done it in "Service De Luxe" with Vincent Price, Charles Ruggles, Helen Broderick, Mischa Auer and Joy Hodges in featured roles.

This picture presents Constance Bennett as a girl who runs an office that supplies at a lucrative commission, service de luxe, in the shape of country mansions, diamond rings, stock market tips, and what have you, to the idle rich. She bosses people generally till she meets up with opposition and romance in the person of young Mr Price who hates being henpecked.

A BORN ORGANISER

The star picked the role herself, phoning her decision to the studio a few hours after reading the script. Because of her acknowledged flair for managment, director Rowland V Lee gave Constance Bennett a free hand in building up the organization over which she is the generalissimo in the film. She supervised the decor of the office set, the arrangement of the phone switchboards which play in important part in the plot, selected the uniforms of the page boys and the costumes of her feminine assistants—not to speak of an elaborate wardrobe for herself.

Organising this cinema establishment was a comparatively simple task for Constance Bennett. In the course of her ordinary daily existence, she runs her home, a huge white chateau of French architecture in the Holmby Hills, with the precision of a military headquarters. She maintains a staff of servants who have been with her for years. Every article in each of the rooms of this Provence bungalow is always in the exact prearranged position, according to orders unshaken but understood. Guests are welcomed and served with the same silent efficiency. Glasses are filled and ash trays emtied at just the right moment.

On the set also, the Bennett gift for organisation was much in evidence during production of "Service De Lux." The star arrived at the studio with a staff of helpers. She brought her own stand-in, hairdresser, maid, secretary and chauffeur, employees who are always kept on Constance Bennett's private payroll whether she is active or not.

PRODUCER'S PLEA FOR UNITY IN FILM INDUSTRY

Chimanlal Desai On Proposed Studio Merger

The film industry in Bombay is taking a big step forward. Very soon, we shall have an announcement of the formation of a new Company with a large capital, to control two of the larger and the more successful existing firms of film producers. (The possibility of such a merger was hinted at exclusively in the "Chronicle" last Wednesday). The two films are the Sagar Movietone and General gilms. With the latter, will also be certain associated companies.

With a view to securing a fuller idea of the new plan, Mr. Chimanlal Desai, proprietor of Sagar Movitone was asked about the aims of the plan—both immediate and eventual.

"In effect", said Mr. Desai, "it will be an omalgamation of the two companies; that is, if the talks we are now pursuing materialise—as I trust they soon will.

"It will be a great step towards economy. It will also result in more and better pictures.

"The two organisations", he added, "will not give up their individuality in film production. Each will continue to make pictures as now. But our resources in men and material will be pooled. Stars, scenarists, artists, technicians, will be mutually made available. It is possibly difficult for a layman to realise the enormous benefit of such an arrangement, in the direction of efficiency, quality and economy.

PLEA FOR UNITY

"Eventually", Mr. Desai proceeded, "the Indian film industry has to seek its own salvation. It is by no means receiving from Government the assistance or even the status that it is entitled to. Even a conservative country like Britain is enforcing a quota of home product on exhibitors; but own demand for a quota here stands rejected.

"The Governments of all progressive countries are using the screen for the furtherance of plans of National Progress. The State in India is apparently averse to it. And yet, with National Planning and Prohibition programmes in hand, no medium could be more effective or more readily available than the indigenous screen.

"We are making the film a truly national entertainment. In no country in the world is the cinema so cheaply available to the public as in India where, in country places, you can see a two-and-half-hour show for a meare anna.

"Then again, in the matter of popularising hindi as a national language, the cinema has probably done more than any other institution.

"All that the industry asks for, is a fair deal and a fair chance. We shall continue to press for both. Meanwhile, our immediate aim is to place the industry on a broader, firmer basis; and to give the greatest possible service to the public on whose will, in the final analysis, the future of the Industry must depend.

"The proposed amalgamation", Mr. Desai concluded, "is—as we hope—but a step towards the general realisation of that aim by the Industry throughout the Nation."

"DAKSHA-YAGNA"

Tamil Mythological Talkie At Broadway

The management of the Broadway talkies, Dadar, announce that during Xmas and New Year holidays, they will show a mythological picture "Daksha Yagna" produced by Metropolitan Pictures in Tamil for their South Indian patrons. This Tamil drama will be shown on Saturday 31st December, Sunday 1st. and Monday 2nd. January and Sunday 8th. January 1939

This Indian mythological drama "Daksha-Yagna" narrates the story of Shiva in his sacred abode high up on the peak of Himalayas. The story centres round Sati-Devi Parvati, how she was cursed, how she fought her way to the real love of Shiva, how she suffered all the injustice for her true love towards Lord Shiva, how Daksha played his game, how the glorious Rishis and Gods helped Lord Shiva—all these situations have been truly depicted

This Tamil picture is directed by Raja Chandrashekhar. There are a number of songs. The main stars are V. A. Chellapa, M. G. Nataraja Pillai, M. B. Radhabai K. R. Jayalakshmi P. R. Manglam and L. Chandrika.

CHINA AID PROGRESSIVE FILM COMMITTEE

Bombay Secretaries' Suggestions

Mr. Krishna Hutheesingh and Mr. D. G. Tendulkar, Joint Secretaries, China Aid Progress Film Committee, write:—

"The China Aid Progressive Film Committee was formed six months ago under the patronage of Subhas Chandra Bose, Rabindranath Tagore, Sarojini Naidu, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit and V. N. Joshi with the object of importing progressive films from abroad particularly on China and Spain. The Chairman of the Bombay Working Committee is Mr. S. A. Brelvi. Our first show on November 20th last inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru drew a packed house. The films were very much appreciated and applauded. The artistic souvenir programme which was sold at the gate brought in also a good collection.

Our field work has led us to the conclusion that people are anxious to see these films. We venture to make the following recommendations from our experience in the Bombay City

1. Organise a small representative committee to do the work.
2. Collection of small donations for initial expenditure, such as, transport of films which, according to our information does not exceed Rs. 10 to any part of India (one way), printing of handbills and other minor expenses.
3. Securing of a free theatre. Even a morning show on holidays with proper publicity can get packed audience.
4. Getting exemption from entertainment tax. In Bombay for example we are fairly confident in getting exemption throughout the Bombay Province through the Revenue Minister under section 6 (3) of the Bombay Entertainments Duty Act, 1923. This is possible because the proceeds of the show go to the Red Cross Work of the Congress Ambulance in China. If the general exemption is not available, exemption for each city may be tried.
5. Clear statement of accounts. (Contract with the distributors of these films requires it).
6. Get in touch with friends in adjoining cities to get these films exhibited on the same lines. This simplifies the circulation of these films and saves unnecessary wastage of time and transportation charges.
7. Copies of the handbills and newspaper cuttings should be forwarded to the Bombay Committee promptly.
8. As soon as an approximate date is fixed up communicate with the Bombay Office promptly-Address: D. G. Tendulkar, 407, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

"A Star Is Born..."

RENUKA DEVI

who may be said to have achieved stardom overnight by her brilliant performance in "Bhabi", Bombay Talkies picture at Roxy. She is undoubtedly one of the most attractive personalities on the Indian screen.

Corinne Luchaire, a young French actress, who makes a hit in "Prison Without Bars," shortly coming to Bombay.

Joy Hodges, who will be seen in "Service De Luxe," shortly to be released in Bombay.

Jal Merchant and Jamshedji in "Prem Jyoti," Ruby Pictures' maiden production.

Radnabai and Jayalakshmi in a scene from "Lakshmi-Yagna," a Tamil picture seen this week at Broadway Talkies, Dadar.

A scene from United Artists' (Madras) Picture "Prem Sagar." This is the first Hindi picture produced in Madras.

PREMIER'S TOUR IN RATNAGIRI DISTRICT

Humorous Reference To 'Wrangler Paranjpye' At Murdi School Opening Ceremony

(From Our Correspondent.)

HARNAI, Dec. 22.

The Hon. Mr. Kher, Premier of Bombay, arrived at Khed from Kashedi at 8-30 a.m. He was accorded a hearty welcome at the outskirts of the town, and he inspected a guard of honour presented by the Congress Sewa Dal at Khed. Prominent Congressmen and local leaders were then introduced to him. At the Congress office at Khed, Mr. Kher was garlanded by the President of the Khed Taluka Congress Committee, and heard the complaint of a local merchant against double payment of Octroi duty to the Dist. Local Board and to the N. A. C. at Khed. He was treated to a tea party by the President of the Dist. Local Board Mr. Lawate, after which an address of welcome was presented to him at a public meeting.

Replying to the address, Mr. Kher said—"Though I have come here as Premier, I have not forgotten my capacity as a citizen. I regret to see that our sisters in this place should have been relegated to the back rows. I hope this will be corrected.

AT DAPOLI.

Mr. Kher left Khed for Dapoli. On his way, he was welcomed by a large number of peasants at village Vankavli, whom he cheered up by a few kind words. On reaching Dapoli, Mr. Kher was received at the Jalgaon-Dapoli junction Road by officials and non-officials. Thence he proceeded to the theatre where a large gathering of about two thousand people welcomed him amidst shouts of 'Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai.' Mr. S. D. Agharkar, president of the Dapoli Taluka Congress Committee made a welcome speech, in which he referred to the growing aversion of the people to education owing to its prohibitive cost, and also to the estrangement of the upper classes from the Congress fold. Mr. Narayan Sadoba Kajrolkar, the noted Chambhar leader then read an address of welcome on behalf of the Chambhar Community of the district, and expressed full confidence in the Congress Ministry. In his joint reply to these addresses, the Hon. Mr. Kher thanked the people for their warm reception, though some of them were perhaps rather at a distance politically.

After the public meeting, Mr. Kher performed the opening ceremony of the new Vyayamshala of the local High School

ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

Having rested at Dr. Mandlik's residence Mr. Kher paid a visit to the Alfred Gadney School, where he was taken round the school premises by Mr. P. V. Kane, who is one of the directors of the Dapoli Education Society. After Mr. Kane had presented the address of welcome on behalf of the Society, Mr. Kher briefly replied, complimenting the society on having secured such a good site so eminently suited to ideal educational atmosphere. The highest education was ideal conduct. He exhorted students not to be disheartened by the admonitions of their elders, and the most backward of them could hope to rise to be the Premier of the Government. He placed before them the much misunderstood ideal of self-negation laid down in the Gita. But self-negation was nothing else than self-detachment praised by that renowned western philosopher Mr. Aldous Huxley.

AT CHARMALAYA.

From the Vyayamshala Mr. Kher went to the Charmalaya or the Tanning House conducted by the indefatigable Congress Worker Mr. B. M. Phatak. Mr. Kher first inspected the exhibitions of hides and skins and bones of dead cattle and snakes scientifically preserved. Mr. Kher also saw the hut where the flaying process was carried on, and also saw the farm of the Charmalaya. Then Mr. Phatak read out a brief summary of the establishment and conduct of the Tanning House, and told the Premier that about Rs. 2500 would be required to furnish buildings and other facilities to this industry in order to establish it on a firm basis. Mr. Kher replying, pointed out that the old prejudices against this precious national industry of tanning were dying out. He briefly narrated his own experiences in conducting a tanning institution at Khar. He wished well of this institution and promised to do everything possible for such projects. Messrs. N. S. Kajrolkar and Appasaheb Patwardhan thanked the Premier and other guests. Several donations to the institution were announced at the meeting. Mr. Kher has become a patron of the Charmalaya.

From the function of the Gadney High School, the Hon. Mr. Kher proceeded to Harnai, where he was welcomed by the villagers at the Traveller's Bungalow of the Local Board. He was garlanded there by several institutions, notable among whom were the B. S. N. Company, the Indian co-operative Navigation Company, the Muslims of Harnai and other institutions. He thence proceeded to Murdi, to perform the opening ceremony of the new building, of the new compulsory Primary School, built out of the funds donated by the great educationist Dr. Paranjpye.

OPENING CEREMONY AT MURDI.

Murdi is a small village about 3 miles from Harnai port. It is the native village of Dr. Paranjpye. About 2000 people had assembled to witness the pleasant ceremony. The new school is named after the late Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, the great Guru of Dr. Paranjpye, who had done so much for compulsory Primary Education. Mr. A. V. Lawate, President of the Ratnagiri Local Board, gave a brief account of the inauguration of this scheme through the liberal donation of Dr. Paranjpye, and also expressed regret that the Education Minister immediately preceding the Hon. Mr. Kher had thought fit to hold up the scheme.

DR. PARANJPYE'S SPEECH.

Dr. Paranjpye expressed great satisfaction that Mr. Kher had consented to revive his scheme, which he had offered to Government in 1935, which his predecessor had shoved aside for no imaginable reason. Great legislators like the Hon. Mr. Gokhale his guru, and the late Mr. V. G. Patel had expended great efforts to introduce compulsory Primary Education, but all these efforts were attended with little success owing to various impediments. Dr. Paranjpye himself had sought to make primary education compulsory and had given great responsibility to School Boards. Unfortunately that power was abused by the School Boards, and the present Premier was obliged to wrest those powers to save them from being abused. Dr. Paranjpye was giving this building for the use of his village brethren, especially those of the Backward classes, who were lacking in literacy. Dr. Paranjpye's elder brother also has donated Rs. 2000 in memory of his father for the foundation of a public free reading room which is to be housed in the same building.

Mr. Kher, on being requested to perform the opening ceremony, unveiled the metal board of the school amidst cheers. He then made the following speech.

MR. KHER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Kher humorously referred to his school days when they used to wrangle among themselves regarding the computation of figures in Mathematics, and finally would end in agreeing to refer their differences to the great Wrangler Dr. Paranjpye. He said he was merely doing a pleasant and sacred duty in acceding to the request of a great educationist and education Minister and a worthy countryman. He failed to see how one Education Minister could refuse to launch such a precious scheme drawn up so liberally by a former Education Minister. But that was what unfortunately happened under the regime of the previous Government. He was merely doing his duty in obeying Dr. Paranjpye's wishes.

HOW INDIA CAN HELP CHINA

Boycott Of Business Deal With Japan Urged By Chinese Delegation

LUCKNOW, December 22.

Messrs. Aisa de Yusuf and Ozbek F. L. Ma, Members of the Chinese League of Nations' Union, who are touring India on a goodwill mission, have come to Lucknow and are staying with the Raja of Mahmudabad in the Butler Palace.

Dr. Chu Chia-Hua is the President of the Union and he has sent these two delegates to tour the Near East to place the true facts of the "Chinese War of resistance against Japanese Aggression" before the people and enlist their sympathy and co-operation in China's struggle for existence.

In an interview the delegates referred to the sacrifice made by the 50 million Muslims in China.

"The atrocities committed by the Japanese in China", remarked Mr. Yusuf, "defy all description". Their slaughtering and plundering of the innocent Chinese have broken all previous records.

China is grateful to the moral sympathy which has been shown to her during the past year by her Muslim friends in the Near East. Doubtless this will stimulate her to create efforts, in the future.

But it is our hope that they will go a step further and take positive measure to check the aggression of Japan. The most effective way is to enforce a boycott of Japanese goods. The Near East is one of the most important markets of Japanese goods. Japan has been dumping her manufactures on the people of the Near East in order that with the profits made thereby she should be able to pile up armament. In other words, to open a business transaction with the Japanese amounts to lending them fresh weapons. The world must completely boycott Japanese goods in order to put effective stop to her aggressions and brutalities.

China's struggle for independence is naturally looked upon by the Japanese as a great obstacle to their ambitions of the conquest of Eastern Asia. It means that China is a strong bulwark for Eastern nations against Japanese aggression. We believe that China and other nations of the Asiatic continent have a common interest and should offer a united front to the Japanese aggressors.

The delegates will leave for Delhi on December 24. They hope to complete their tour of India by January 12, when they propose to go to Mecca.—A. P.

PROF. RANGA FOR WARDHA

Will Interview Gandhiji On Kisan And States' Situation

MADRAS, Dec. 24.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, M. L.A. (Central), General Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha, is reaching Wardha on December 27 to interview Mahatma Gandhi on Indian States and the Kisan situation in the country. He will start the same evening for Rajapalayam to preside over the Tamilnad Provincial Kisan Conference to be held on December 30.

The Third Tamilnad Provincial Congress Socialist Party Conference will also be held at Rajapalayam on December 29. Mr. A. K. Gopalan, a prominent Socialist leader of Malabar, will preside.

Mr. P. Sundarayya, will open the conference.—United Press

BIYANI ELECTED UNOPPOSED

AKOLA, Dec. 23.

The Hon'ble Mr. Brijlal Biyani, President of the Vidarbha Provincial Congress Committee has been declared elected unopposed as a delegate to the Tripuri Congress and as a member of the Provincial Congress Committee.—United Press.

HISSAR, Dec. 23: The Punjab Government has so far purchased 2,000 cows from the famine-stricken people. Government has also spent Rs. 20,000 in the construction of a barrack to house them.—United Press

11th DICTATOR ARRESTED

Aurangabad Observes Hartal: Procession & Public Meetings

AURANGABAD, Dec. 24.

With the arrest of the eleventh dictator to-day, the State Congress 'Satyagraha' enters the third month of its commencement.

'Prabhat Pheries' were taken out in the morning and a long procession marched through the streets and highways shouting slogans. Two public meetings will be held in the evening, one at Sarafa and the other at Chauraha

'Hartal' was observed to-day by the State Congress and shops closed down business for the day. —United Press.

AJMER CONGRESS RESIGNATIONS

AJMER, Dec. 24.

Mr. Haribhau Upadhyaya, President, and Mr. Krishnagopal Garg, Secretary of the Ajmer Provincial Congress Committee, have tendered resignations from the primary membership of the Congress and the membership of the Provincial Congress Committee respectively.—United Press

GOLD MEDAL TO 'BABY RUKMANI'

On Sunday the 18th inst., the well-known baby star 'Baby Rukmani' was presented with a gold medal at Broadway Talkies, Bombay, in recognition of her fine performance on the screen in general and particularly in Bhagya Leela produced by Messrs. Ramniklal Mohanlal & Co., running for the 3rd. week at the above Talkies, under the kind partonage and presence of Mr. K. S. R. Iyer.

Mr. N. Viswanatha Iyer of the South Indian United Artists' Corporation of Bombay who was responsible for the exhibition of the picture introduced Baby Rukmani to the audience.

The President Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer expressed his appreciation of Baby Rukmani and hoped with sufficient training and encouragement, she might be best utilized in adorning the field she is working to the mutual advantage of the Art and artistes.

THE LATE NAWAB SHAH ROOKH YAR JUNG BAHADUR

He passed away at Poona. He was an elected member of the Poona Suburban Municipality, of which he was President for about five years, and during his period of office as President, he presented the Municipality with a portrait of Shivaji Maharaj, the unveiling ceremony being performed by Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, then a member of the Executive Council. He was also a nominated member of the old Bombay Legislative Council.

In his own sphere of life, he spared no efforts to promote Hindu-Muslim unity.

HABITUAL KHADI WEARERS

List Opened At Congress House

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:

At a meeting of the B.P.C.C. held on Thursday evening the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"The B.P.C.C. resolves to maintain a list of the habitual wearers wholly of hand-spun and hand-woven khaddar in the City of Bombay for the purposes of Article V (b) of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress. No member who is not included in the list shall be entitled to be eligible to membership of any elective Congress Committee within the jurisdiction of the B.P.C.C. The said list will be revised from time to time. Any complaints with reference to this list shall be decided by the President of the B.P.C.C. whose decision shall be final, unless revised by the B.P.C.C. on an appeal."

In pursuance of this resolution a list of the habitual khadi wearers has been opened at the Congress House from Friday, the 23rd of December 1938. Those Congressmen who come within the definition of Art. V (b) of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress can alone apply to be enrolled in this list. The application forms can be had from the office of the B.P.C.C. any time during office hours.

The list will be open for inspection to any Congress member who applies for the same to the General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. The inspection can be had at a time appointed by the General Secretary.

COURTESY TO TRAM PASSENGERS

Some motorists show scant regard to passengers boarding or leaving tram-cars; they blind along quite close to a tram when the latter is stopping, even though there is ample space to pull over to the left to give passengers room to alight or board a vehicle.

Many motorists never realise that pedestrians may be crossing the road in front of a stationary tram—and such motorists require a severe warning, states the Safety First Association of India.

Scindia's New Building was opened by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on Friday. Picture shows Sardar taking tea after the opening ceremony with the distinguished gathering.

A view of the huge gathering which assembled at the opening ceremony of the "Scindia House."

A SCE[illegible] FROM "[illegible] BACK" THE FILM DEPICTING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE EIGHTH ROUTE ARMY, WHI[illegible] SHOWN IN VARIOUS TOWNS BY THE "CHINA AID PROGRESSIVE FILM SOCIETY."

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

A.M. 8-0 Records. 8-30 Selected by Jitendra Sevaklal Desai. NOON 12-0 Bombay Radio Orchestra. P.M. 12-5 H. Khan Mastana 12-20 Alap Jaunpuri on Vichitra Been 12-25 Aftab-i-Mosiqui Ustad Faiyaz Khan 1-0 Music 3-30 Children's Hour 6-0 Ram Nam, bhajan 6-10 Instrumental Duets 6-15 H. Khan Mastana 6-30 J. L. Ranade 7-0 Folk-Song 7-5 Prem Pukar 7-20 Gamak in G. Ragas 7-30 Readings from Marathi Books 7-35 Blind Man's Bluff 7-40 J. L. Ranade 8-0 A Short Story of the Day by Muktabai Lale 8-15 H. Khan Mastana 8-30 Nautch Melody 8-35 Doolha Bhai 9-15 Listeners' Letters by Miss Lister 9-28 Check up Your Answers 9-50 Week in Sport. By Talyarkhan 10-5 Ustad Faiyaz Khan: Classical Music 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

A.M. 8-0 to 9-0 NOON 12-0 to 2-0 P.M. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay I.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

P.M. 6-0 to 6-30 As in Bombay I 6-30 Evensong 7-30 to 11-0 As in Bombay I 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

A.M. 8-0 H. H. Chughtai and his Orchestra: Sagar Bilwal That 8-10 Sangit Ratan Rahimuddin Khan of Indore 8-30 Mehbub Jan of Sholapur 8-50 Surbahar Recital 9-0 Asghar, Hasrat and Momin. NOON 12-0 From Silver Screen. P.M. 1-0 Happy Xmas 6-0 Chughatai and his Orchestra 6-10 Barindar Singh Rawat 6-30 Ustad Malang Khan 6-40 Mehbub Jan of Sholapur 7-0 For Villagers Only 8-0 Bed-time story by M. F. B. Chughat 8-10 Sangit Ratan Rahimuddin Khan 8-30 My Best Poems by Simah Akbarabadi 8-45 Folk-Songs 9-50 Christmas Programme 11-0 Late News. Close down.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

A.M. 8-0 to 10-0 As in Delhi I. NOON 12-0 Classical Music. P.M. 1-0 to 2-0 As in Delhi I.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s.)

P.M. 6-0 to 6-10 As in Delhi I 6-10 Sangit Ratan 6-40 Sarod Recital by P. S. Mukerjee 6-45 Kumari Dipti Majumdar 7-0 Bagh Men 8-0 to 9-45 As in Delhi I 9-50 G. Sabri: Kanshadani on the Sarangi 10-0 Barinder Singh Rawat 10-15 Afghan Dance Tune on the Sarinda 10-20 Mehbub Jan of Sholapur 10-45 Choruses from Theatreland

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15.160 kcs/)

8-0 to 10-0 A.M. and 12-0 NOON to 2-0 P.M. and 6-0 to 7-0 As in Delhi I 7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi II 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi I.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

P.M. Udumalpet Venkatakrishna Iyer: Vocal 5-45 Edadi Kalam (What a Life!) Comedy in Tamil 6-55 Udumalpet Venkatakrishna Iyer 6-15 In High Court of Humanity at Broadcasting House, Madras 6-45 Shrimati C. S. Rajam: Vocal 7-30 Air Carnatic Orchestra: 7-45 Songs from Talkies 8-0 Shrimati K. V. Janaki: Vocal 8-25 Shritmati Jayalakshmi: Flute 8-15 Sankharabharanam 9-30 Shrimati Jayalakshmi 10-15 Epilogue in Music.

Madras—II Programme

60.96 metres (4,920 kc/s)

P.M. 5-0 Ladies Make Their Bow 5-30 to 9-45 As in Madras I 9.45 Songs from Russian Opera 9-53 Grace Calwell: Pianoforte 10-23 Choir of Temple Church 10-30 Epilogue.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

P.M. 5-40 Zohra Jabeen 6-0 Hour with villagers 7-0 Kishan Lal 7-20 Mehr Bkahsh: Malkaus on Sarod 7-25 Naz Begam 7-45 Pathan Pageant (Hindustani) by Khan Fateh Mohd. Khan 8-0 Zohra Jabeen 8-20 Melody of Mirth 8-35 Kishan Lal 8-55 Naz Begam 9-45 Zohra Jabeen 10-0 Musical Miscellany.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 Nirmala Devi. 6-30 Guitar recital by Sardar Husain. 6-35 Shamhsad Begum. 6-45 Country side. 7-15 Feroz Nizami: khayal hameer. 7-30 Jaijaiwanti on Sarangi. 7-35 Piare Lal. 8-0 Advertisements (Hindustani) by A. A. Hamid. 8-15 Nirmala Devi. 8-35 Music lesson by Gayak. 8-50 Piare Lal. 9-0 Choori Wali. 9-45 Slum clearance by H. J. Strickler. 10-0 Musical montage. 10-20 Piare Lal. 10-30 Gat on Sitar by Siraj. 10-40 Shamshad Begum

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.

VUC 370 metres (810 kc/s)

P.M. 6 Carol Service 7-20 Radharani 7-40 Naresh Ch. Mittra 8-0 Message of Christianity (Bengal) Dr. H. C. Mookerjee 8-15 Ankul Das 9-5 Xmas Records 9-30 This is London Calling.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

9-40 a.m. Mubarak Husain. 5-30 p.m. Rasoolanbai. 5-50 Qamar Ahmed Khan. 6-5 Lucknow Radio orchestra: Barari. 6-15 Programme for children. 6-30 Shirmati Vimala Lele. 6-45 V. N. Thakar. 7-5 Ghazals by Qamar Ahmed. 7-20 Rasoolanbai. 7-45 Tabla solo: Trital by Rozwell. 7-45 Malik Mohammad Jaisi (Hindustani) by Pt. Shridhar Mishra. 8-0 Shrimati Vimala Lele. 8-15 Qamar Ahmed. 8-30 Rasoolanbai. 8-55 V. N. Thakar 9-45 Thakar. 10-0 European music.

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MAHARASHTRA PHYSICAL CULTURE ASSOCIATION

Gen. Nanasaheb Shinde's Address At Bombay Conference

BOMBAY: Saturday.

The ninth session of the All-Maharashtra Physical Culture Association commenced to-day, Saturday, at the St. Xavier's College Stadium, under the presidentship of General Nanasaheb Shinde of Baroda.

Besides the delegates, prominent among those who attended the Conference were Mr. Bhopatkar, Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, Sheth Gordhandas Gokuldas, Mr. Jinabhai Joshi and Dr. Velkar.

Messages wishing success to the Conference were received from the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, the Minister of Education in C. P., Dr. K. S. Kane of Yeotmal and others.

Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, the Chairman of the Reception Committee in his welcome address said that since 1928, physical education in India had been making a remarkable progress. The object of the Association was to create love for gymnastics and health in order to bring forward a generation which was healthy, long-lived and capable of worthy deeds.

He stressed the necessity of gathering all communities into one fold and undertaking researches in the problem of cheap balanced diet, that gave buoyant health and long-lasting youth.

General Nanasaheb Shinde delivering his presidential address observed that the possession of sound health was an inestimable treasure to be cherished and it was a matter of great satisfaction that youth was growing keenly alive to the value of physical culture. Besides muscular development of the body, a strong healthy sense of discipline should be enculcated in the mind of the young. Efforts should also be directed towards resuscitation of our indigenous games and making them popular.

Speaking of military education, the President made a powerful plea for the establishment of military schools all over India with a view to provide free and compulsory military training.

The session will continue tomorrow (Sunday).

POONA DELEGATES TO CONGRESS

Deshpande Elected Unopposed

POONA, Dec. 23.

The scrutiny of the nomination papers for the election of the Congress delegates in Poona district took place yesterday. There was a keen contest for election in every constituency except the Junnar taluka, Indapur taluka and the Poona cantonment constituencies where unopposed elections have been declared. Nomination papers of 74 candidates have been sanctioned for 25 seats, and those of two candidates have been rejected. Mr. G. A. Deshpande, Secretary, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has been elected unopposed from the Junnar taluka constituency.

B. B. C. Programme

TRANSMISSION III

GSJ (to 9.0 p.m.) 13.93 m. (21.52 Mc/s)
GSH 13.97 m. (21.46 Mc/s) GSC 16.86 m (17.79 Mc/s)
GSO (to 9-30 p.m.) 19.76 m. (15.18 Mc/s)
GSF 19.82 m. (15.14 Mc/s) GSE 25.29 m. (11.86 Mc/s)
GSD from (9-15 p.m.) 25.53 m. (11.75 Mc/s)

7-30 p.m. Christmas songs and Carols 7-50 Orchestral Hour. 8-50 Kyngge Minstrelle. 9-45 Transatlantic game Great Britain v. U.S.A.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Dec 24

The following are the maximum, minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. today:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min.	Past 24 Hours Total	Since 1st Nov. Differ.	Rainfall Since 1st Nov. Differ.	Rainfall Since 1st Nov. Normal
Agra	71	47	—	—		—0.2
Amraoti	84	59	—	—		—0.9
Akola	86	51	—	—		—0.9
Ahmedabad	90	63	—	—		—0.2
Ahmednagar	83	46	—	—		—0.9
Ambala	72	42	—	—		—0.5
Allahabad	74	47	—	—		—0.5
Benares	73	46	—	—		—0.5
BOMBAY	85	68	—	1.1		+0.7
Bangalore	78	56	—	0.1		—3.3
Baroda	92	52	—	—		—
Belgaum	79	57	—	1.1		—0.9
Bijapur	82	56	—	0.1		—1.2
Bhavnagar	87	57	—	—		—0.1
Calcutta	80	54	—	0.1		—0.8
Cawnpore	72	53	—	—		—0.5
Calicut	90	71	—	1.4		—4.8
Colombo	83	70	0.4	8.1		—8.8
Cochin	84	73	—	6.4		—1.7
Delhi	71	44	—	—		—0.4
Hyderabad (Dn.)	81	50	—	—		—1.2
Hyderabad (Sd.)	76	43	—	—		—0.1
Indore	83	56	—	—		—0.5
Jhansi	71	49	—	—		—0.3
Jubbulpore	82	47	—	—		—0.8
Jaipur	72	49	—	—		—0.3
Karwar	87	62	—	1.8		—0.3
Karachi	75	57	—	0.2		+0.1
Khandwa	88	50	—	—		—0.8
Lucknow	70	54	—	—		—0.4
Lahore	70	37	—	—		—0.3
Multan	73	43	—	—		—0.3
Mysore	82	59	—	0.4		—2.5
Madras	82	68	—	2.6		—16.7
Marmagoa	86	70	—	1.0		—
Malegaon	86	50	—	0.1		—0.6
Mangalore	87	69	—	2.1		—1.3
Nagpur	85	53	—	—		—1.2
Patna	75	51	—	—		—0.4
Peshawar	58	36	—	1.0		+0.3
Poona	84	46	—0.3			—0.8
Rangoon	89	64	—	9.9		+6.8
Ratnagiri	90	66	—	2.9		+2.0
Rajkot	82	56	—	—		—0.3
Sholapur	85	52	—	—		—1.5
Surat	93	60	—	—		—0.2
Trichinopoly	87	69	—	0.7		—7.0

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

POONA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Dec. 24.

The western disturbance is feeble. The weather has been dry over the country. The northeast monsoon is strengthening in the neighbourhood of Ceylon.

Forecast until the evening of Dec 25:—A few falls of rain will occur in southeast Madras. Isolated light showers will occur in Kashmir.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 24-12-38.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .058 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.0 degrees 1.0 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 68.2 degrees 0.3 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 76 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 103 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 11 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 24-12-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.12 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.94 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

NEED FOR UNITY AMONG MUSLIMS

Jinnah Unfurls League Flag At Patna

PATNA, Dec. 24.

Unfurling the League flag at the League Pandal at noon today Mr. Jinnah emphasised the need for unity among Muslims and expressed the hope that all Muslims in India would come under the banner of the League. The late Sir M. Iqbal's "Hindusthan Hamara" was sung and an extract from the Quoran was recited.

A huge ovation greeted Mr Jinnah when he emerged from the Pandal and proceeded with 20 martially clad "National Guards." A large number of women in Burkha also gathered to watch the flag hoisting ceremony.—A. P.

A.-I MEDICAL CONFERENCE

Mrs. Pandit Will Inaugurate Meerut Session On Dec. 27

MEERUT, Dec. 23.

With hardly a week left for the opening of the All-India Medical Conference here in the premises of the Meerut College, preparations for the same are being expedited. Construction of the exhibition 'pandal', which has been located in the extensive grounds on the north of the main college buildings, has been completed.

The Hon. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Minister for Public Health, United Provinces, will inaugurate the conference on December 27 Mr. Tamizuddin Khan Minister for Public Health Bengal, has consented to participate in the conference. The Health Ministers of Bombay and Madras have expressed their inability to attend

Dr. George D'Silva of Jubbulpore, President-elect of the conference, is expected here on December 26.—United Press.

Sir "C. P." Returns To Trivandrum

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 24.

The Dewan Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar accompanied by His private secretary, returned this afternoon from Bombay by air.—A.P.

(From Left to Right): Syed Jaffaralli Khan Saheb, retired Collector of Jansath, Khan Bahadur Syed Abdulla Khan, Special Magistrate, Raise—Azam Jansath, and Sahebzada Syed Hasanally Khan, M.L.A., proceeded to Mecca for the purpose of pilgrimage by s.s. "Alavi", on Saturday.

A pencil-sketch, by Mr. Kanu Desai, artist, of Sir S. Radhakrishnan, who presided over the Diamond Jubilee celebration of the Gujerat College, Ahmedabad.

A flood-lit view of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company's new building "Scindia House" which was opened by Sardar Patel on Friday.

Bombay Delegates For Tripuri Congress

Elections On Jan. 15: Nominations Must Reach B. P. C. C. Office By End Of December

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce:

Under Article VI of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress and Article III of the Constitution of the B.P.C.C., the election of delegates to the Indian National Congress (who will also be the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee) from the City of Bombay, shall take place on Sunday, the 15th of January 1939. The quota of 25 delegates which the Bombay City is entitled to return is distributed among the seven Ward Constituencies, this year, as under:

A Ward (Fort Constituency):	1
B Ward (Mandvi) Constituency:	3
C Ward (Bhuleshwar) Constituency:	4
D Ward (Girgaum) Constituency:	5
E Ward (Byculla) Constituency:	3
F Ward (Parel) Constituency:	4
G Ward (Dadar) Constituency:	5

The nominations for election duly proposed and seconded by qualified Congress primary members as required by Art. III (10) of the Constitution of the B.P.C.C., along with Rs. Ten as deposit being required under Rule 2 (Election Rules) must reach the Office of the B.P.C.C. House, Bombay, 4) on or before Saturday, the 31st December 1938, 6 p.m. (S.T.). The nomination papers can be had from the Office of the B.P.C.C. on application.

In case there are more candidates in a particular Constituency than the seats allotted, there shall be election which will be conducted by the B.P.C.C. according to the Rules framed in this behalf.

VOTERS' QUALIFICATIONS

Electoral Rolls of the Seven Wards containing the names of primary members duly enrolled prior to the closing of the membership on 31st Oct. 1938, have been printed. Members included in the said Rolls shall alone be entitled to vote at the election in their respective Constituencies.

CANDIDATE'S QUALIFICATIONS.

He shall be a voter and in addition to that he shall be a habitual wearer wholly of hand-spun and hand-woven khaddar and shall not be a member of any communal organisation the object and programme of which involves political activities which are anti-national and in conflict with those of the Congress. (Vide Art. V (b) and (c) of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress.)

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

Bengal Women Urge Re-Election Of Subhas Babu

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

The re-election of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose as president for the ensuing session of the Congress at Tripuri was urged by a resolution adopted by the Bengal Provincial Congress Women's Conference which concluded its sessions to-day, with Shreemathi Mohini Devi presiding.

By other resolutions the conference rejected the Federal scheme ts envisagd in the Government of India Act and opined that India should not participate in any Imperialist War that may break out.

The conference further urged the Government of Bengal to repeal the Jute Ordinance in the interest of the poor agriculturists and workers, and emphasised the need for special efforts to eradicate communalism from the body politic of India.—United Press

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

Zuyder Zee's Stylish Come-back In Aga Shamshudin Plate

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Backers went through Saturday's programme with varying fortunes. Only three favourites scored such winners as Carana Gangasagar II, Zuyder Zee and Firpo materialising at long odds.

Zuyder Zee, who had long been a disappointment to his connections, came back to form winning with a stylish success in the important Aga Shamshuddin Plate. Obaid rode the son of Zionist in brilliant fashion and credit must go to Mr. M. C. Patel for the success of this smart galloper who is obviously a difficult horse to train.

Burn was the most successful jockey. He scored on Advance and Kingsbury. The Kolhapur establishment pulled off a double through the medium of Gangasagar II and Cash, ridden by W. Cook and E. Britt respectively.

Gambled on as a racing certainty in the field of four for the Mahim Plate the Bhopal owned Advance duly obliged to give backers a good start. Burn had in Owen Roe colt on a tight run and won comfortably from Rising Sun with Bhutnath a close third and Pride of India last.

No horse was backed with special confidence in the December Handicap, Division II. Mr. Gem's Grecian Orb now in humble class IV company wound up a weak favourite at "fours", Baby Boy, Heat Wave and Braces could be had at slightly longer odds. Smartly away Carana with Giblin in the saddle staved in front long enough to hold Braces by a short head. Red Minx and Baby Boy—the latter slowly out of the barrier, added plenty of life to the finish and were a head and short head behind the leading pair at the important end.

HUTCHINS STEERS A WINNER

Thought likely to win his first race in the jacket of H.E. Sir Roger Lumley Blue Tinsel headed the market operations in the Punjab Plate. In an indifferent start in which the favourite was not too well away, Jayant superbly handled by Hutchins scored easily. Blue Tinsel came the longest way round and though he was galloping over the others could not get up in time to deliver a blow at the winner. The speedy Cherie secured a lesser placing and King's Wine, who had many followers could not manage anything better than a fourth.

In a most engaging finish for the December Handicap Division I Birthday Gift—co-favourite with Satyr got home, under Brace's persuasive handling, by a head from Gorgus, who in turn beat Satyr by a neck. It has the third success in four attempts of Mr Eve's smart mare and there could have been nothing in the nature of a fluke about her success on the opening day of the season. Anita led the field at a merry pace for five furlongs, but faded away to nothing over the last bit. I am afraid this daughter of Gay Lothano is not much more than a flier. Field fell from Southern Cross below the distance but fortunately escaped injury.

OUTSIDER OF FIELD SCORES

Backers would have collected on Apple Jelly in the Queensland Plate but for the intervention of the unfancied Gangasagar a 21-chance. The favourite had settled the pretensions of Jocund and looked like coming home until subjected to a terrific challenge close home by the Kolhapur colt. A short sharp struggle saw Cook's mount just snatch the verdict by a short head. Horoscope was a poor fourth, but Manifold, considerably supported, once again disappointed. He has proved a most expensive horse to follow.

The Kolhapur stable pulled off a grand double when Cash won the Kempton Park Plate in ready fashion from Bekorah and Love Call. Britt had the son of Winalot within striking distance of the peacemakers and making his run a furlong from home drew away to win comfortably. Love Call was hard ridden into the minor placing and Budapest, except that he led the others until the distance, performed poorly. The son of Gay Lothano does not appear to have any liking for a struggle. Ticanto put in good work over the concluding furlong and is obviously training on. Godfrey should pick up some nice races with the five year old son of Stratford who was one of the most successful horses racing last season.

WINNER FOR LADY PATRON

Second at his last attempt Mrs. M. Clarke's Kingsbury went out better in the Queensland Plate Division I when winning with some degree of comfort from What's What and Bastion. The four year old son of Mr. Jinks was a popular winner for he was never above two's in the betting What's What was in front from the barrier rise but Burn called on the favourite the race was over. Much money was [illegible] for Rosewood a shapely Walter Gay filly. She finished close up to the placed horses, but can be made a lot fitter. Rose Marie, in with a good chance, ran below expectations though she figured prominently for over five furlongs

The race for the Aga Shamshuddin Plate was notable for the success of the Bhopal owned Zuyder Zee who had failed to earn a winning distinction for nearly two years. Stripping very fit and looking better than we have seen for sometime the son of Zionist finished with determination in the hands of Obaid and scored easily at the expense of Glanely who seems fated to play the role of runner-up.

Gipsy Jack made a co-favourite with Glanely could not cope with his big weight though he ran gallantly to fill a minor placing. House of Lords gave an improved display and is worth following.

WINNER DISQUALIFIED

Nowhere in his last essay Four Aces came to light in the Sion Plate which he was allowed to run loose at 14-1, but he was not destined to keep the prize veering out of a straight course close home he interfered with Al Hamil who finished third and in the inevitable objection he was thrown out and disqualified out right. Firpo who ran second and thereby improved considerably on his most recent form has placed first and Al Hamil second. Karam Allah moving up into the third placing. The race was remarkable for the rapid changes in the running over the last furlong Al Muqbil and Legion in turn, were in front and looked like materialising, but they stopped to nothing when the race took a serious turn. Fata Kashaf, hopelessly baulked for an opening finished just behind the placegetters, but Taj al Nusser, both considerably fancied, made no show.

Both the Daily Double and Daily Treble were won. Investors who coupled Jayant and Cash received Rs. 401 each and the Treble returned a dividend of Rs. 6,518 8.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Indian Horses Starred in Classes III and IV.

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's ADVANCE 9-7, Burn 1
Mr. Gemini's RISING SUN 9-5, Whiteside 2
Mr. H. Cartwright's BHUTNATH 8-0, Selby 3
Mr. G. Subbarow's PRIDE OF INDIA 9-7, Brace 4

Won by 1|2 length; head; 3|4 length.

Time:—1 min. 30 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 18 for win; Rs. 14 and Rs. 19 for places.

Not Run:—Rose Marie.

Favourite:—Advance.

Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

THE DECEMBER HANDICAP. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

To be ridden by licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys.

Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5 lbs. Extra.

Mr. T. D. Grove and Capt. R. V. Gove's CARRANA 8-5, Giblin 1
Mr. A. H. Wadia's BRACES 8-7, Khandu 2
H. H. The Prince of Berar's RED MINX 8-0, Abdur Rehman 3
Mr. E. D. Pandole's BABY BOY 7-11, Mustaffa Jamshir 4

Won by short-head, head, short-head.

Time:—1 min. 17 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 147 for win; Rs. 50; Rs. 42; Rs. 34 for places.

Winner trained by J. Thompson.

All Ran.

Favourite:—Grecian Orb.

THE PUNJAB PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

Lt. Col. Zorawar Singh's JAYANT 9-4, Hutchins 1
H. E. Sir Roger Lumley's BLUE TINSEL 8-6, Selby 2
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's CHERIE 9-4, Brace 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's KING'S WINE 8-0, Kassim Hassan 4

Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, 1-1|2 length.

Time:—1 min. 16-2|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 62 for win; Rs. 19; 16 and 29 for places.

Not Run:—Zenith.

Favourite:—Blue Tinsel.

Winner trained by D. D. Ghista.

THE DECEMBER HANDICAP. Div. I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 300.

Mr. Eve's BIRTHDAY GIFT 8-9, Brace 1
Mrs. F. S. Kerr's GORGUS 7-9 Md. Khan 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's SATYR 8-11, Cook 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore's FAUGHAN HILL 8-4, Meekings 4

Won by head, neck, 3 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 15 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 44 for win; Rs. 17; Rs. 56; Rs. 17 for places.

Not Run:—Pursuivant.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 900; third Rs. 450.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GANGASAGAR III 8-0 Cook 1
Mr. F. G. Travers' APPLE JELLY 7-11, Selby 2
Mr. M. D. Petit's JOCUND 7-11 Harding 3
Mr. J. Thompson's HOROSCOPE 8-0 Whiteside 4

Not Run:—Grenadier 8-0.

Won by shorthead, 2 lengths 1-1|2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 14-3|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 218 for win, Rs. 42, Rs. 18 and Rs. 31 for places.

Winner trained by N. D. Bhosle.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 1,350; third Rs. 900.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's 8-3, E. Britt 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's BEKORAH 7-5, Whiteside 2
Mr. Eve's LOVE CALL 8-1 Brace 3
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's GOOLASH 9-0 Hutchins 4

Not run:—Cash Book 8-7.

Won by 1-1|4 lengths, 1|2 length 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 40-2|5 secs.

Tite paid Rs. 53 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 29 and Rs. 17 for places

Winner trained by N. D. Bhosle.

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE.—Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 900; third Rs. 450.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III

Mr. M. Clarke's KINGSBURY 8-5, Burn 1
Mrs. A. Svamur's WHAT'S WHAT 8-1, E. Britt ... 2
Mr. E. F. Neilson's BASTION 8-9, Selby 3
Mr. F. Amarasuriya's ROSEWOOD 9-0, Brace ... 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 32 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 17 and Rs. 24 for places.

Winner trained by G. Bell.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDDIN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 3,500; third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's ZUYDER ZEE 8-9 Obaid 1
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's GLANELY 8-2, Cook 2
Mrs. M. Clarke's GIPSY JACK 9-0, Burn 3
Mrs. M. Clarke's HOUSE OF LORDS 8-3, Brace 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 92 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 14 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE SION PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,200; third Rs. 600.

Mr P. B. Avasia's FIRPO 9-2 Burn 1
Mr. Sultan Chinoy's AL HAMIL 8-6, Obaid 2
Mr. Yussuff Taha's KARAM ALLA 8-10, Meekings 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's FOUR ACES 7-7, Kasim Hassan 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 128 for win, Rs. 42, Rs. 36 and Rs. 87 for places.

Winner trained by G. A. Hajl.

COMMITTEE WITHOUT CHAIRMAN

Borivli Notified Area Election Surprise

(From Our Correspondent).
VILE-PARLE: Sunday.

The election of the Chairman for the Notified Area Committee, Borivli came up before the first meeting of the N. A. C., Borivli, yesterday night.

The N. A. C., Borivli, comprises of 5 members: 3 nominated and 2 elected. The election to membership has secured for the Congress only one seat and one has been secured by nomination leaving the balance of power in the other hand. Mr. Jyeshtaram, the Bombay Solicitor and a prominent non-Congress member of Borivli on N. A. C. was proposed by the nominated group as the Chairman for the N. A. C., but as there was none to support his candidature, this proposal fell through and the N. A. C., Borivli, to-day runs without a Chairman. This is, it is said, due to the faulty method of nomination. It is now for the Collector to decide on the issue.

BORIVLI N. A. COMMITTEE

Mr. Jestharam S. Kapadia Nominated President

(From Our Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, Saturday.

Some time back elections to the Borivli Notified Area Committee were held and Sjts. Vasant Rao Chogle and Harivijay Chogle were elected as members, I gather, further in this connection that three members have been nominated by the Government. The personnel of the Committee is as under:—

(1) Sjt. Jestharam S. Kapadia, (President).
(2) Dhirailal Vijubhai Atmaram Bhukhanwalla.
(3 Dashrath Lal Jaiswal.
(4) Vasant Rao Chogle.
(5) Harivijay Chogle.

SURPRISING TURN IN SUBURBAN ELECTIONS

(From Our Correspondent).
VILE-PARLE: Sunday.

There was a keen contest in Santa-Cruz and Vile-Parle to the election of delegates to the Tripuri Congress. Four out of the nine constituencies have returned their delegates uncontested. The Bandra and Chembur Constituencies have returned Mr. Deshpande and Mr. Acharya. While the Khar-Santa-Cruz area have returned the Hon. Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher and Smti. Gangaben Patel. Mr. Shantilal Shah of the Socialist High Command and Syt. Chandulal Mody, the President of the Santa-Cruz Congress Committee withdrawing from the contest.

At Vile-Parle, there were four contestants: Sjt. Ratubhai Desai, Sjt. Gambhir Kothari, Sjt. Oza and Sjt. Markandrai Mehta. The eleventh hour desire of the Socialist Party to avoid a direct contest to gain strength resulted in the return of Sjt. Indravadan Oza and Sjt. Gambhir Kothari. Similar surprises are, perhaps, awaiting the Kurla and Ghatkopar constituencies: for I understand that there too the wheels are working to secure unopposed returns.

A Communique' announces that the 16th half-yearly meeting between the Railway Board and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation will be held in New Delhi on January 9 and 10, 1939. The subject for discussion at the meeting will be "Model Constitution for Railway Unions".—United Press.

Labour Conditions In India

Royal Commission's Recommendations Implemented

Details of further measures taken by the Central and Provincial Governments in 1937 to implement the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour are given in a report published on Saturday.

Increasing attention is being paid by the Provincial Governments to the Commission's recommendations on the health and welfare of the industrial worker, says the report. The need for Public Health Acts for the Province is recognised in Orissa. Important district boards of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore receive a Government contribution equivalent to half of their total expenditure on Public Health organisation schemes subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000. In return they are required to follow a skeleton public health scheme outlined by Government. The fixing of a minimum standard of health staff for employment by the local bodies and the provincialising of the posts of health officer employed under them are being considered.

In the rules which it is proposed to make under the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925, provision has been made for regulation of the sale of condensed and skimmed milk.

Sick Relief

There is little demand for experimental schemes for sickness relief from provincial Governments, employers or even workers, if the schemes involve contributions. But schemes can be started by employers, where conditions are favourable, on the empiric lines suggested by the Commission and the Payment of Wages Act makes it possible to deduct contributions from wages. The powers of the Government of India are limited to legislation and as no provincial Government is in a position to take up the problem on general lines, no further action can be taken at this stage.

A maternity and gynaecological ward has been constructed at the Dibrugarh Civil Hospital in Assam.

No women have however been appointed in the Public Health Staff of Orissa except as vaccinators. There are no large industrial areas in the Province, where women are employed in large numbers as labourers. It is not therefore considered urgent at present to appoint women in the superior staff of the Public Health Department, but this will be considered when the financial conditions improve in Orissa.

Safety First In Industry

Model bye-laws have been framed in the United Provinces requiring managers on plantations to maintain birth and death registers. District health officers have been appointed Government inspectors of plantations, while insanitary houses are now liable to condemnation.

Steps are being taken to improve working conditions in factories. Accepting the Commission's recommendations, the Punjab Government have initiated what may well be called a Safety First movement in industry. A Safety First Poster for workers and factory owners about the fencing of machinery was issued during the year, and the question of issuing further posters is receiving attention.

That an officer with medical qualifications should be appointed as an Inspector of factories in every province was a recommendation of the Commission. In the Punjab the Director and Assistant Directors of Public Health have been notified as additional Inspectors of Factories. The Medical Officer of Health of Factories and the Statistical Officer of the Punjab has been appointed as Additional Inspector of Factories. Orissa has no factory inspecting staff and the inspection of its factories is being done by the Bihar Inspecting Staff.

Housing

The housing of the industrial workers, is receiving active attention in the various provinces. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Town Planning Act to enable Municipalities to open up congested and insanitary areas more freely has been drafted. The question of modernising housing legislation for slum areas and the introduction of housing schemes for the poorer classes, with financial assistance from the State or from Local bodies has been referred to the Commissioners for consideration.

There are two co-operative building societies in Orissa, catering for the needs of middle class, while model bye-laws under Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act have been framed and circulated to municipalities for adoption. Although these bye-laws have not been adopted generally they have had some moral effect and plans of all new buildings for sanitary requirements are now approved by the municipalities.

Amenities For The Labourer

In all new town extension schemes for workmen in the Central Provinces, provision for water-supply, drainage and latrines is now made, while as for old extension schemes it is proposed to introduce an amending Bill rendering the provision of such amenities obligatory.

The Commission had recommended that agreement to pay compensation in accordance with the Indian Act should be obligatory on shipowners engaging Indian seamen. The proposal involves an amendment of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, and the question is under consideration. In the Punjab, pamphlets summarising the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Rules thereunder have been published and distributed for the guidance of workmen.

At Madras the working period of dockers has been reduced to 11 hours with a rest interval of one hour, i.e., to 10 hours in all. This is considered adequate for the time being in view of the intermittent character of the work at the port.

Labour Representation

On financial grounds the Government of India have not been able to take action for the provision in ports of welfare institutions for Indian seamen. The question of providing them at the port of Calcutta is, however, under consideration.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Guna Sarvajanik Sabha, held under the presidentship of Munshi Fakhrulhuda Vakil, decided that the Gram Sudhar Sammelan of the district be held on the occasion of the Sadhora fair in April or May next, and to popularise the Conference every member of the Executive should tour at least 4 villages. It was decided that the election of the officebearers of the Sabha will be held on the 26th inst.

JOHANNESBURG Dec 23.—Owing to heavy rain this evening the test match wicket is being well protected.—Reuter.

Wrecked 'Plane Salvaged

Pilot Meets With Instantaneous Death

COCHIN, Dec. 24.

The two members of the crew killed yesterday in the crash of the seaplane belonging to H.M.S. "Manchester" were Sub-Lieutenants J. Collis, and P. N. Boxer.

Sub-Lieut Collis, the pilot, aged 22, met with instantaneous death and his body had to be extricated from the machine. At the inquest this morning, death was pronounced to be due to fracture of the skull as the result of the accident.

The body of the other victim Sub-Lieut. P. N. Boxer, aged 21, is missing and is believed to have been washed away by the undercurrent.

Lieut. F. M. Griffths, who received only slight injuries is being treated in the general hospital.

Large crowds gathered on the shore at Perumanoor where the seaplane crashed after grazing the lowroofed thatched houses, damaging telegraph masts

Bits of wreckage from the plane were strewn about.

The plane was salvaged last evening and towed to the warship. The Harbour authorities and State police assisted in the Salvage work.—A. P.

Trichur To Welcome Bose

TRICHUR, Dec. 23

The Trichur Municipal Council at its meeting yesterday unanimously decided to present an address of welcome to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, on the occasion of his visit to Trichur.—United Press.

CHEIRO'S ASTROLOGY

Have your Horoscope read according to Cheiro's private instructions which may be inspected in our office. Send time, date, place of birth. Rs. 10 with psychological advice Rs. 20.

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Mohomed Ali Road, Bombay.

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ELECTRIC AMULET FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SONS ONLY.

There are so many families where there are all daughters but no son or where there are no children at all. This Amulet is to be securely worn on the right arm of the woman. Within a year from date there will be the sure birth of a beautiful and healthy son. This Amulet has got unfailing power. Enclosed in a silver covering. Price Rs. 4/-. Half of the price on delivery of the Amulet and the other half after the birth of the baby.

GUARANTEE—In case of failure double the price refundable.

KAMA Co., Lahore Road, Amritsar.

MUSLIM LEAGUE COMMITTEE'S TIRADE AGAINST CONGRESS

Bande Mataram, Tri-Colour & Cow-Protection Come In For Bitter Criticism

"The tri-colour is purely a party flag."

"The song Bande Mataram does contain objectionable passages."

"Urdu is the "Lingua Franca" of India". The above are some of the points from the report of the All-India Muslim League Committee appointed to investigate the grievances of the Muslims in the Congress provinces.

The communal problem in India has long defied settlement, asserts the Report. It has been deemed sufficient to assure the minorities that their "language, culture and religion" will be protected and the minorities are expected to accept these assurances without any further safeguards.

The Committee declares that this is a wholly incorrect approach to the problem. It says that though the Congress has succeeded in bringing to its fold a few Muslims, Sikhs and Christians, the Congress remains predominantly a Hindu organisation.

The Report runs: Intoxicated with power after the election, the leaders of the Congress initiated a closed door policy by opposing coalitions or alliances with any other party in the legislature

In India we have a permanent Hindu majority and the minorities are condemned to perpetual minority. The Muslims think that no tyranny can be so great as the tyranny of the majority and they believe that only that state can be stable which gives equal rights and equal opportunities to all communities

The Muslims, therefore, must secure definitely their political rights and their due share in the national life, Government and administration of the country.

Congress leaders have declared in season and out of season that the Congress will always think in terms of the poor, but it has been shown to us (signatories) that discrimination has been made in the case of Muslim peasants and workers by the Congress and socialist organisations and a purely economic dispute had been given a communal colour. The report refers to Tikiori affair in Hazarigabh District, Bihar

AIM OF LEAGUE

The report adds: The growing tendency of political parties to become more and more communal is the chief danger to which democracy is exposed in India.

In India owing to the existence of a permanent religious majority, the complexion of political parties is quite different from those in other democracies.

The aim of the Muslim League is not to wage war against other communities in India but to organise the Muslims and devote to the solution of the economic and political problems.

The attitude of the Congress however, made it impossible for the League to co-operate with it in spite of the efforts of a number of League leaders to maintain cordial relations.

Contemptuous offers were made to the leaders of the League. They were asked to liquidate the League Parliamentary Board, disband the party in the legislature and sign unconditionally the Congress pledge.

Further rival Muslim organisations were started and spoon-fed by Congress Cabinets and Committees.

The temptation of office was held out to those who joined the Congress and were given places in the Ministries.

Refuting the charge that the Muslim League raised the cry of "Islam in danger," the report alleges that Muslim Ulemas working for the Congress dragged in religion to enlist support for the Congress candidates.

MASS CONTACT

There are many Muslims who firmly believe that the Congress by Muslim Mass Contact movement is trying to destroy Muslim solidarity and create disruption in the community.

We have not heard of the religious heads of other minorities working on behalf of the Congress. The report asserts that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru launched the Mass contact movement in right earnest after the Congress had secured overwhelming majorities in the five provinces and a working majority in the sixth.

BANDE MATARAM

Drawing attention to the resolution of the Muslim League on the song "Bande Mataram," it says that by excluding certain words from the National Song, the Congress High Command has conceded the League's contention that Bande Mataram at least does contain objectionable passages.

They must, however, realise that the Muslims cannot forget the historical background of the song and the sentiments which led to its composition.

Before the acceptance of office by the Congress, this song was recited at meetings held under the aegis of the Congress at the free will of those who attended but now Congressmen and their sympathisers have started singing the song at public meetings, where members of different religions have to be present.

Further, the effect of lifting the ban has been that school teachers, keen on winning the favour of the new masters, have taken upon themselves to sing it as part of school routine.

The Committee refers to the objection by Muslim boys of Patna who went on strike. Secondly, in the Normal School at Wardha the Muslim boys are forced to stand with folded hands when Bande Mataram is sung and have to live entirely on vegetarian diet.

"A PARTY FLAG"

The Muslims believe that the Tri-colour is purely a party flag and nothing more. Every political party whether in office or in the opposition has the right to hoist the flag wherever it likes. They also say that obstacles have been put in the path of Muslims to enforce a resolution when the Board has passed a resolution to hoist the League flag.

The Committee criticises the speech of Mr. Gandhi delivered at the Cow Exhibition in connection with the Haripura Congress and says now that the charkha is coupled with cow protection, the ideal of independence has only been brought closer with the religious and communal ideal of the Hindu community.

Unfortunately this false propaganda has only tended to increase communal tension.

Quoting at length from the speeches of Mr. Sampurnanand Minister for Education, Dr. Katju, Minister for Justice and Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, which lay the blame of communal riots at the door of the League the report says, "we believe that the troubles were due to the preaching of the ideals of a party in the name of nationalism and forcing them on everybody."

The Muslims knew that they were powerless and all that they could do was to accept a policy of self-preservation. It was the failure of the Congress Governments to take strong action against Hindu aggressive elements that resulted in the crop of riots.

HINDI-URDU CONTROVERSY

Claiming that Urdu is the "Lingua Franca" of India it regrets that it was dubbed as the language of the Muslims alone.

Criticising in detail the statements by M. Abul Kalam Azad, Pt. Nehru and the recent statement by Mr. Gandhi on the question of Hindi-Urdu controversy, the report says, "we think that the assurances do not go far in allaying the fears of the Muslims." It says Hindustani is actually a non-existent language, which exists only in the minds of Congress leaders. The living languages are Hindi and Urdu.

Dr. Nomanbhai Hakimji, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Baroda Muslim Conference which commenced its first session at Navsari on Saturday.

THE TRAVANCORE STEAM ROLLER AT WORK

Levelling The Road For The Viceregal Visit

JINNAH REACHES PATNA

Taken In Procession In Decorated Car

PATNA, Dec. 24

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President-elect of the twenty-sixth session of the All-India Muslim League, accompanied by his sister, and escorted by 20 National Guards, arrived here this morning by the Punjab Express.

Mr. Jinnah travelled in a first class bogy reserved by the Reception Committee of the League from Moghulsarai, almost on the border of Bihar.

Mr. Jinnah, dressed in a black sherwani and pyajamas, alighted amidst shouts of "League Zindabad" and "Jinnah Zindabad" by large crowds that had assembled at the station at 9 a.m. and was received by Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz, Chairman of the Reception Committee, who garlanded him.

The members of the Reception Committee who had assembled at the station were then introduced to the President-elect who thereafter drove in procession along a seven-mile route.

The procession was headed by a hundred young members of the Bihar Muslim Students' Federation on bicycles, followed by twelve youths in black uniform, mostly sons of Muslim noblemen of the town, on horse back.

Mr. Jinnah was driven in a car decorated in green through streets which were lined by large crowds and Green-Shirt National Guards.

Innumerable green arches and festoons added colour to the procession which terminated at the League pandal after two-and a-half-hours.—A. P

Muslims' Demonstration Against Minister Nurie

BELGAUM, Dec. 24.

A demonstration was staged by local Muslims when Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for P. W. D. arrived here and was given a reception by Mr. A. M. Khatib.

Local Muslims carried on vigorous picketing yesterday to boycott to-day's reception to the Minister.—A.P.

MY CONTACT WITH

MY FIRST MAHARAJA

By RADHA, CARTOONIST

I found myself one day in Trivandrum years and years ago. Trivandrum is now famous, thanks to the present Dewan of Travancore. Passing the palace it struck me as to why I should not see His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, now that I was in Trivandrum. Thought prompted action. I was, as per my request, immediately taken to Mr. Unnithan, the then private secretary of His Highness the then Maharajah, Sri Mulam Thirumalam Thirumal, the predecessor of the present Maharaja on the "gadi" of Travancore. A handsome young man, with the peculiar Malabar top-knot of hair shoved on the left over the ear, was smiling a welcome to me. After asking me to sit down, he inquired of me whether I had any purpose in view in desiring to wait on His Highness. I said that I had no definite object; still, inasmuch as I had never met a Maharaja in my life, the experience would be novel and thrilling. He had a laugh and said that if everybody took it into his head, like me, to see Maharajas for the fun of it, then Maharajas would not find life so interesting. Anyway, he hastened to assure me that so far as he was concerned, he would put no obstacles in my way, but that he would leave it to His Highness himself to decide. Immediately he gave me a white paper and asked me to put down my request in writing. I wrote down:

"Your Highness,

"Visiting the beautiful metropolis of your State as I am, your Highness belonging to the Hindu faith and myself the same, I shall feel honoured to wait upon your Highness to pay my respects in person."

Immediately he put the letter in an unaddressed white envelope and after pinning it sent it on through a palace messenger to His Highness. Within a few minutes I received the envelope back. The secretary removed the pin and after reading the reply, passed it on to me. On the margin of my own letter, that had been returned to me, was written in violet ink in a slanting manner, "Are you a Brahmin? Have you gone to England? R. V." (His Highness the late Sri Mulam Thirumal, Maharaja of Travancore, had his own ideas and principles in seeing people of different faiths and at different times as also England returned people. Hence the above questions.) I replied that I was a Brahmin and that I had not gone to England and sent the letter back. Back came the answer in a minute: His Highness would be pleased to see me the next morning at nine o'clock sharp. Instructions were given me to appear in my "lungi"—the Madrasi type of white loin cloth—and only an upper cloth and nothing more. The next morning I presented myself to the secretary and was duly sent up with an escort.

Now, in passing, I must mention something. His Highness the late Maharaja of Travancore had his own scruples in receiving persons. All persons other than Brahmins he received before 8 a. m., that is, before he had his bath. After his bath he only received Brahmins. Further, he would not sit before a Brahmin and allow the Brahmin to stand. And he would not allow the Brahmin to sit while he himself was standing, since the other person was not his equal in status. I was wondering, therefore, what he was going to do in my case and as to how he was going to receive me.

The Maharaja was very clever. I passed on my way several sentries armed with medieval weapons. I came on to a verandah after passing a door. A burly Chamberlain took charge of me and bidding me wait there, advanced to the door of a room and sang out respectfully in a loud voice my name and the place I hailed from, and slowly retreated. I was all nervous and excited now. I was going to be face to face with and be in the actual tolerated company of a Maharaja! I had just left my school and was young in life. Though I had previously spoken to Maharajas and Governors and Lord Kitchener, I had not been exclusively in the

H. H. Sri Mulam Thirumal.

company of a Maharaja. How was I to open conversation and what was I to speak?

A tall majestic figure, clad in a milk-white, gold-laced loin-cloth, with a laced velvet-cap on his head and otherwise bare-bodied, slowly emerged from the room. Barefoot he slowly walked up the verandah to where I was standing. In the meanwhile, the Chamberlain has retired leaving us two alone. There were no chairs anywhere about, which obviated either of us being seated.

The Maharaja

After acknowledging my deep bow, His Highness set me at ease by opening the conversation in a very cultured, deep, sonorous voice. We were talking for sometime about Travancore and its beauties and other commonplace things. Finally His Highness asked me what I desired of him —whether I wanted a job or any money. I replied to him that I was desirous of nothing, since I was not in requirement of either. He was reluctant to believe me and pressed the point. Then I was a mere boy and had not had worldly experience and could not make out whether he was serious or merely joking. When he saw that I persisted in wanting nothing from him, he was highly amused and said, "My dear boy! Nobody in this world goes to another who is better placed in life than him unless he desires to seek some favour. I really cannot imagine as to why at all you took the trouble of coming to see me."

"Your Highness," I replied "I desired to experience the thrill of having actually met and spoken to a Maharaja in my life. The novel experience will be a cherished memory to me." He had a hearty laugh at this and saying "You have yet to learn much in life, my boy", slowly withdrew, thus letting me know that the interview was at an end.

Thus did I meet my first Maharaja. I am afraid this very simple procedure of receiving visitors was only in vogue in the late Sri Thiru Mulam Thirunal's Court and nowhere else in India and has died with his late Highness. Even the present Royal House of Travancore has discarded the custom.

The Spirit Of Christmas

By H. J. M. D'PENHA

"Glory to God in the higest: and on Earth Peace to men of good-will." This was the message to mankind at the birth of Christ in Bethlehem just 1938 years ago. This will be the prayer which will ascend to heaven througout Christendom on Christmas Day. This will be the greeting which every Christian will profusely tender to his fellow-brethren: and this will be the message which the hundreds and thousands of Choristers and belated Carollers will convey on Christmas morn to every home on Earth—Christian, Jew or Gentile. The still starry night whose silence is broken by the delightful strains of "Adeste Fideles" the tinkle of ornaments and toys on the Christmas tree, the yet mysterious Santa Claus and the bleat of Mary's little lamb seem all to call us in the words of the Angel: "Arise! Arise! For behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, that shall be to all the people; for this day is born to you a Saviour."

The message of the Seraphim was great indeed, the message of Humility, Good-will and above all Peace. And yet, nowhere in the world has this etherial greeting been made more a mockery of than in Christian Europe with its class feuds, recial animosities and international rancours. The recent Jewish pogrom, the ignominous betrayal of Czechoslovakia, the outrage of Abyssinia, the repudiation of treaties and pacts culminating in a loss of national honour and the bombing of the N. W. Frontier are but relics of the savagery of Attila, the Hun The powers of Europe in their paroxysm of stark fanaticism to civilize the world are giving us today a culture of pure, unadulterated barbarism. Materialism, Militarism and Imperialism are the watchwords of the European apostles of Christ Jesus chose His first disciples from among the Jews but to-day every effirt is being made to purge them of their earthly existence. In the matter of entertainment the religious and spiritual aspects are often forgotten and instead of the beautiful Carols and Latin Hymns we are presented with a pagan carnival of Footlight Parade, Follies d'Apache and La Vie Parce. All the base instincts of man are encouraged and trained to be brought in the forefront.

SEASON FOR CONCILIATION

It will be interesting to note that Xmas did not appear as the festival of the Church from the earliest times. In England the Puritans proclaiming it as a heathen festival forbade all merriment or religious services by an Act of Parliament in 1644. It was only after the Restoration that Bonnie Prince Charles revived the plum puddings, chicken pies and mistletoe. Yet there were a few sects like the Dissenters who adhered to the Puritan conception and ridiculed 'Yuletide' as 'Foolide.' But 'Yuletide' under Divine benediction is the season for retrospection, conciliation and concordats among the believers in that great Christian ideal of the 'Civitas Dei'. At 'Yuletide' every Christian is predisposed to renew broken friendships, remove causes of dissension and hatred and promote reunions by the spirit of "forgive and forget." No greater calamity can overtake a family, community or nation than mutual antagonism and internal discord. At no tide is the Peacebreaker fore impotent and the Peacemaker more potent than at Yuletide. And yet unfortunately we have to-day Europe presenting a sorry spectacle of a Europe degenerate, disintegrate and distempered. The lust for power and wealth, and tendency to flout public opinion and disregard the rules of international etiquette based as it is on a hollow philosophy of the 'Whites' to dominate the 'Blacks' make inevitable at no distant date the cataclysm of a raging inferno. The League of Nations guided and directed by the hegemony of a certain coterie who feel no qualms of conscience have sacrificed right to might and established the rule of brute force. The sublime ideal of the 'Civitas Del' which attained its greatest triumphs during the Carlovingian Empire and reached its pinnacle during the pontificate of Innocent III is now a far fetched dream. Divided as we are spiritually, politically, economically and ethnologically it is very improbable, nay well nigh impossible to believe that the Christian ideal of "One God, One Church and One State" will ever be attainable. If not in the near, at least in the distant future. The trend of recent events show that the wind blows the other way. The Pax Brittanica is now no more an undebated proposition. The League of Nations is nothing more than a Debating Society and all the tall talks of Peace and Goodwill are no more than lip homage which "vanish into thin air like the baseless fabric of a vision." The same persons who delivered bellicose speeches yesterday will be the loudest in their harangues of Peace and Goodwill in the Xmas season. But their past actions have been the very antithesis of their words and the world has now learnt to accept every greeting and bouquet from these so-called apostles of peace with a pinch of salt. Instead of the sweet Angelic voice, Pointing to the Star of Bethlehem we here the sentries beat the war drum:

Awake, awake, arise, arise:
The sound you scarcely hear,
Is the enemy marching to battle.

PRESSING ISSUE

The issue before us is too pressing and while some still await another mighty atom like the Crucifixion or Resurrection to transform us, let us sincerely cherish the hope and pray that the League of Nations may culminate at no distant date into the Federal Parliament of the World. For this sake let us hope that our politicians and savants and each individual will be sincere in every little deed and action. unfortunately our treaties and pacts are camouflaged with too many diplomatic subtleties, legal quibbles and economic subterfuges. A sanctimonious hypocrisy seems to be the fashion of the day. An abandonment of Imperialism of the aggressive type, the upholding of the Rule of Righteousness and the adoption of the principles of Christian Socialism will only assure the brotherhood of mankind and make the pulse of the League of Nations felt in every quarter of the globe.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, Dec 24
Previous closing	4.66 3/8
To-day's opening	4.66 1/2
At the time of New York cotton closing	.....

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Dec 24
Previou sclosing	4.66.56
To-day's opening	4.66.37
To-day's closing	4.66.56

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

	London, Dec 24
Previous closing	177.15
To-day's opening	177.15
To-day's closing	177.09

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 24

London Exchanges opened steady, with dollar 4.66.37 and franc 177.15. Movements were narrow owing to holiday feeling, but closed better at 4.66.56 and 177.09 respectively.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (13.212) 13.213
New York on Bombay (34.90) 34.86
Berlin on Bombay (86 3/4) 86 3/4
London on Milan (88.70) 88.65
London on Shanghai (0-8 3/8 nominal) 8-8 3/8 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-9-0) £7-8-11
Silver (20 1/16d) 20 1/4d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/16 per cent.

LONDON SILVER

	London, Dec 24	
Spot	(20 1/4d.)	20 3/16d.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Dec 24

SILVER

Silver ready	51	4	0
Silver Posh	51	3	0
Silver Maha	51	1	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	3	6
Gold Posh	37	4	6
Gold Maha	37	5	6
Sovereign	23	14	0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 24

The New York cotton was closed today.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Market Closed

Liverpool, Dec 24

Liverpool wheat market was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, Dec 24

General Motors (dol 48 7/8) dol 49 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 1/2) dol 34 5/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 65 1/4) dol 66 5/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

NO GOLD EXPORTED FROM KARACHI

During the week ending December 17, 1938, there was no export of gold from Karachi by air.—A.P.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Reaction To Continued Pressure For Loans

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec 24

On the Money Market, continued pressure for loans indicates that some difficulty will be experienced in carrying over the commitments into the new year. During the week, clearing banks supplied the major portion of the borrowers' needs, owing to the paucity of offerings from other institutions.

This monetary stringency resulted in a rise in the average rate at which Treasury Bills were allotted to nearly 15-8ths compared with 19/32 per cent, at the same period last year.

Wall Street closed firm.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Dec 24

Our sugar market for Java sugar ruled firm during the week and prices advanced by about 3 to 3 1/2 annas per cwt, owing to better reports from foreign markets. Good enquiries from Kathiawar ports continued during the week, as the Indian sugar prices were higher. Java market was also better, and it is reported that Nivas got good business.

Our market for Indian sugars was also firm during the week and prices improved by about 8 annas per cwt.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 60,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations:

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:

January Rs. 6-1-0 Conference Terms.

February March Rs. 6-0-6 Conference Terms.

April May June Rs. 6-3-0 Conference Terms.

July Rs. 6-4-6 Conference Terms.

August Rs. 6-4-6 Conference Terms.

September Rs. 6-5-0 Conference Terms

Britannia sugar: Ready Rs. 17-8-0

Indian sugars: Ready Rs. 15-8-0 to Rs. 16-0-0

Tone: Steady.

Truth About Eau De Cologne

(From A Correspondent)

Can you tell a perfume from a cologne, dear reader? Or a cologne from a toilet water? The answer is not quite so simple as it would at first appear and, actually, much confusion exists in the definition of these three separate categories.

A perfume, in fact, has its raison d'etre' in the characteristic perfume note it imparts to its user, an apparent truism, but nevertheless the shortest definition possible. A perfume is used for its fragrance, and its fragrance alone, all other properties being of secondary importance. The scent should be pronounced and lasting, in contradistinction to a toilet water, the fragrance of which is noticeably fainter.

The latter, however, possesses one characteristic that puts it emphatically in a class apart. This peculiar property is its refreshing and invigorating quality, due to the careful and judicious blending of certain essential oils. The huge amount of preliminary research work, of practical tests and subsequent experiences connected with a really successful Eau de Cologne explain why the classical formulae have sometimes remianed in the hands of one and the same family for four or more generations, as is for instance testified by the favour "4711" recipe, which has been kept a closely guarded secret since A. D. 1792.

Meanwhile the use of Eau de Cologne did not merely become a passing vogue of the "smart set," but the recognized habit among millions of people all over the civilized world, and it is really surprising how a quality Eau de Cologne like "4711" will refresh and revive after a strenuous day of shopping or social activities, after sports and exercise, when travelling or sight-seeing, and how it will relieve headache, lassitude and megrim.

Sir Harry Haig, Governor of U. P., and Lady Haig on a visit to a rural centre at Bahadri Puth in Etawah Dt.

UNEMPLOYMENT IS DUE TO POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CAUSES

Latthe On Its Solution At Ruia College Social Gathering

The first social gathering of the Ramnarain Ruia College Staff and students was held at the premises of the college, at Matunga, on Saturday evening. The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe presided.

After the singing of the welcome song and "Vande Mataram" prizes were distributed to Mr. Bhave, Miss Krishna Apte, and others, who had distinguished themselves in "dramatics," elocution, etc

The Finance Minister in his presidential speech observed that it was usual to ascribe the responsibility for "educated unemployment" to the system of education in India. The causes were deeper, and could be found in the social, economic and political conditions of India. The problem of unemployment could be completely solved only when the background of political and economic causes was changed, and also the knowledge obtained in schools and Colleges was used in a practical and realistic manner. He wished the College to go from success to success and the students also prosperous and useful careers

The gathering dispersed after partaking of light refreshments.

GITA NOT SOURCE OF NON-VIOLENCE?

"Righteous War Perfectly Justified"

Miss Martha L. Root, a well-known American journalist and a Bahai leader, speaking on "Culture and World Peace," at a meeting held on Saturday evening, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, observed that the modern world needed a universal system of culture in which the distinctive educational expression of each nation would be united with a new cosmic ideal.

She thought that the teachings of Baha'ullah, if practised, would usher in an era of peace in this world. By culture she meant the scientific cultivation of man to his highest perfection.

Mme. Shirin Fozdar, in an eloquent speech, gave a brief outline of the cardinal teachings of Baha'ullah. She was of the opinion that following the teachings of Baha'ullah, the prophet, was the only key to world peace. She thought that those who said that they got the idea of non-violence from Gita, were wrong, and asked the audience whether it was not true that Arjun had taken part in war.

Mr. K. Natarajan, who presided, asked the audience to learn from the prophets, but to use their own independent judgment

Non-violence, he said, was good, but he was not disposed to condemn violence under all conditions. A righteous war, he asserted, was perfectly justified.

PAPER FROM GRASS AND BAMBOO

A collection of interesting exhibits of paper samples manufactured from bamboo (Bambusa sp.) from Munj (Saccharum Munja), from Ramsar (Saccharum arundinaceum), from Ulla Grass (Anthistiria gigantea) and from Sabai or Bhabar Grass (Ischaemum angustifolium) have recently been acquired from the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and exhibited in the public Gallery of the Industrial Section (Botanical Survey of India), Indian Museum.

The process of manufacture and the treatment of various chemicals in different stages of manufacture from the raw material to finished paper has also been shown

This process is as detailed below:—

Ten pounds of bamboo treated with 15 ozs. of Sodium Sulphate and 1 lb. of Lime produces 4.5 lbs of unbleached paper pulp which when treated with 9.5 lbs. of bleaching powder gives 4.2 lbs. of bleached paper pulp, then again treated with 4 ozs. of China Clay, 1 oz. Rosin, 0.125 oz. of Soda Ash and 4 ozs. of Alum gives 4.2 lbs. of finished paper

The whole process has been explained in the 'key label' put up in the show case.

GOAT IN BACK OF CAR!

Compiling Scavenge Hunt Objects

When the W. I. A. A. Sports Sub-Committee last met to consider what objects could be demanded of entrants for the scavenge hunt which is being held at 9 p. m. on December 28th one member suggested a live goat. This was unanimously rejected by the other members of the committee in view of the fact that ladies would almost certainly be taking part and would quite certainly object to travelling in company with a live goat

In order to give the maximum time to those who wish to enter the closing date for entries has been put forward to Tuesday, (December 27th) at 5-30 p. m at W. I. A. A. headquarters. Late entries may still be handed in at the Caltex Service Station at Hughes Road up to 4 p. m. on the day of the hunt (December 28th). The meet is, of course, at W. I. A. A. headquarters at 9 p. m. on the 28th. The hunt ends at mid-night at the Gateway of India.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKETS

Bombay, Dec. 24.

The New York cotton market was subjected to Liverpool and Bombay selling on differences but otherwise offers were light and when foreign markets closed prices rallied somewhat.

The market opened steady but was inactive. It was a holiday market. Prices declined on January liquidation but rallied thereafter on trade buying, covering and moderate commission house buying. The spot market was steady with improved enquiry while textiles were steady but quiet. Finally liquidation appeared with session ending barely steady.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. March Highest (12-42 p.m.)	8.43+03
N. Y. March Lowest (10-35 a.m.)	8.37—03
Liverpool March Highest	4.86+05
Liverpool March Lowest	4.83+02

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 23.

January	8.30
March	8.37
May	8.20
July	7.92
October	7.59
December	7.62
Middling spot nominal	8.82

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec. 23.

December	8.42
January	8.49
March	8.29
Middling spot	8.60

NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 23.

11 a.m. ranges.—	
January	8.30/8.30
March	8.37/8.37
May	8.20/8.20
Noon Call—	
March	8-38
May	8.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 23.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	25,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to The Continent	11,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	9,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 23.

December	4.90
January	4.88
February	4.86
March	4.85
April	4.82
May	4.80
June	4.73
July	4.69
August	4.63
September	4.57
October	4.52
November	4.53
December	4.55
Middling spot	5.24
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
January	4.86
March	4.84

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 23.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£75 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£89 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£111
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£70 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£98 1/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£97 5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£107 1/2
Victory Bonds	£107
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	£9 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£81
National Bank of India	£33
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

LONDON SEEDS

London, Dec. 23.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Dec. sellers	10/18/9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Jan. sellers	12/11/3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Jan. sellers	12/15/0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Dec-Jan. sellers	11/12/6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Dec-Jan. sellers	11/0/0

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 23.

Spot	20 1/4
Forward	19 5/8

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Dec. 23.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality unchanged

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 24.

Following a decline of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 159/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 160. Later on there was scattered realising and the market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	159	12	0
Broach J/A.	160	14	0
Oomra D/J.	147	2	0
Oomra March	146	0	0
Bengal D/J.	121	8	0
Bengal March	121	8	0

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 20.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices.
London Nigerian Tin Mines Ltd.	£10 5 10½
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 1 0
Turner and Newall	3 15 6
Associated Electric Industries	1 18 9
Attock Oil	2 5 0
Barsi Light Railways	59 0 0
Automatic Telephone and Electric Ord.	2 1 0
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 2 0
Beira Railways	1 4 3
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 12 1½
Marconi International Marie	1 4 1½
Western Union Telegraph	dol 24.75
General Electric Ordinary	3 16 9
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	1 7 9
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	0 18 6
International Rlys. of C. America	dol 3.00
Malayalam Plantations	1 8 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 5 3
Souden Plantation Syndicate	1 9 6
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 7 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 12 9
Indian Copper Corporation Ordinary	0 3 0
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 9.875
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0 12 3
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 2 6
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	0 18 6
Trust of Bank Share Units	0 17 9
Trust of Insurance Share Units	1 0 9
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	1 0 0
	79 p.c.

PRECIOUS METALS

The following are the weekly quotations for the Precious Metals.

Platinum 100 p.c. Rs. 48 per tola (Elephant Brand).

Platinum 100 p.c. Rs. 47 per tola (Elephant Brand).

Platinum 97 p.c. Rs. 14 per tola (Anchor Brand).

Palladium 100 p.c. Rs. 35 per tola.

Iridium 100 p.c. Rs. 100 per tola.

Osmium 100 p.c. Rs. 65 per tola.

Ruthenium 100 p.c. Rs. 55 per tola

Rhodium 100 p.c. Rs. 165 per tola

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 15th Dec. 1938 (By Rail and Sea)	408,593	
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 15th Dec. 1938 (By road estimated)	78,684	487,277
Same time previous season (By Rail and Sea)		265,461
Exports from 1st Sept. to 15th Dec. 1938	1938	1937
United Kingdom	8,426	3,414
Continent	52,353	49,238
China	17,105	24,332
Japan	306,121	42,868
Coast Ports	10,903	23,295
U.S.A.	.....	.....
	394,908	143,147
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. to 15th Dec. 1938		83,710
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 15th Dec. 1938		254,031
Same period last year		250,698
Estimate stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 15th Dec. 1938		638,227
Same time last year		525,080

KARACHI STATISTICS.

Total receipts of cotton from Up-country from 1st Sept. to 8th Dec. 1938	469,991
Same time previous season	321,497
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 1st Dec. 1938	218,011
Same time previous year	143,683

LINSEED & MUSTARD CROPS

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Preliminary Memorandum on the Linseed and Rape and Mustard crops of the Bombay Province (including Indian States) for the Season 1938-39:—

On an average of the five years ending 1936-37 the areas under (i) Linseed and (ii) Rape and Mustard crops in the territory to which this forecast relates have represented some 3.6 and 0.6 per cent respectively of the total area under the crops in the whole of India.

(2) The figures for the year under report, i.e., for 1938-39 shown in this forecast relate to the Linseed and Rape and Mustard crops sown about middle of September-November 1938.

(Estimates up to 10th December 1938.)

Total reported and estimated areas stand as under:—

	Bombay Province. Linseed	Rape and Mustard.
	Acres.	Acres.
British Districts	96,000	9,000
Indian States	6,000	700
Total	102,000	9,700

which for Linseed means increase of 7.7 per cent respectively over corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date. For Rape and Mustard information incomplete from Indian States. Area shows decrease of 15.9 and 72.9 per cent below last year's corresponding area in British Districts and Indian States respectively. Decennial figures for British Districts not available.

Linseed.—Crop principally grown in Deccan and Karnatak sown in time and reported doing fairly well except in places East Karnatak where suffering due deficient soil moisture.

Rape and Mustard.—Crops mainly cultivated North Gujarat and Kathiawar States and progressing well.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

London, Dec. 22.

	This week.
Total bullions	327,300,000 £
Public deposits	12,500,000
(A) Other deposits	135,600,000
Government securities	72,100,000
(B) Other securities	39,700,000
Notes and coin	54,300,000
Notes in circulation	503,000,000
Ratio of Reserve to liabilities	36.62 p.c.
(A) Other deposits include bankers	98,300,000
(B) Other securities include discount and advances	14,900,000
Total deposits	148,100,000
Total securities	111,800,000

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, Dec 24

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	Rs. 28	0	0
Highest	29	0	6
Lowest	28	8	6
Closing	28	9	0
Groundnut Seeds Feb—			
Opening	28	8	0
Highest	28	10	6
Lowest	28	2	9
Closing	28	3	9
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	22	4	0
Highest	22	5	3
Lowest	21	15	0
Closing	22	0	6
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	22	8	0
Highest	22	10	6
Lowest	22	4	6
Closing	22	5	6

LONDON RUBBER

London, Dec. 23.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers 8 3/16

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Dec. 23.

Wheat Rozario Santa fe parcels Jan-Feb. sellers	21/9
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels Jan-Feb. sellers	23/1 1/2
Wheat South Australian parcels Jan. sellers	23

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 23.

Gold bars fine per oz £7-8-11

LONDON EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 23.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.66.56
Paris	177.15
Berlin	11.64 1/2
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.71 1/16
Amsterdam	8.58 5/8
Brussels	27.68 1/2
Milan	88.65
Berne	20.66 1/4

NEY YORK COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York, Dec. 16.

	Season to-date	This week	Season 1937-38
Total in sight (excluding linters	7,015	211	9,814
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	3,254	160	3,050
Exports from U.S. Ports	1,846	50	3,029
Of which to Japan	421	13	113
Of which to China	18	1	21
Of which to Great Britain	246	10	942
Of which to Germany	259	2	527
Stock at New York	—	—	—
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	3,085	—
Stock at U.S. Interior towns	—	3,467	—
World's visible supply	—	9,891	—
Of which to American cotton	—	7,905	—
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	4,745	257	5,041
Receipts at U.S Ports	2,889	76	5,462

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTON STATISTICS. (IN 1,000'S)

Total forwarded	915	48	1,096
East Indian forwarded	142	3	113
Total Stock	—	1,086	—
East Indian Stock	—	42	—

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations from their Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock	78 10 0
Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trust Ord.	0 2 6
Bank of London and S. America	4 15 0
British South Africa Co. Ord.	1 6 6
B.B. and C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock	108 0 0
Borneo Ltd. 7 1/2 p.c. Pref.	0 15 6
Cables and Wireless (Holding) Ord. Stk.	34 10 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	1 16 6
Lansil Ltd. Ord.	0 9 6
Crosse and Blackwell New Ord.	0 0 8
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 p.c. Prf. Stk.	10 0 0
Genl. and Coml Invest. Trust Defd. Stk	76 10 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 10 0
Hyderabad Dec. Co. Ord.	1 3 9
J Lyons and Co. "A" Ord.	5 3 9
C. and E. Morton 7 p.c. Pref.	0 4 6
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord.	0 3 0
Salt (Saltaires) Ord.	0 4 3
United Premier Oil and Cake Ord.	0 7 6

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD

Following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Limited, for the fortnight ended 15th December 1938:—

LIABILITIES:—		
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs.	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	Rs.	75,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills Payable etc.	Rs.	31,64,33,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs.	6,12,74,000
	Rs.	40,20,07,000
ASSETS:—		
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other Authorised Securities	Rs.	6,92,59,000
Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities	Rs.	5,93,59,000
Bills Discounted	Rs.	1,53,44,000
Lands and Buildings	Rs.	1,18,83,000
Sundries including Branch Arjustments	Rs.	4,20,06,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures etc	Rs.	19,81,56,000
	Rs.	40,20,07,000

LONDON SPELTER

London, Dec. 23.

Spelter hard (Indian brand) FOB 12 1/2 to 13 1/2

LINSEED OIL

London, Dec. 23.

Linseed oil London per cwt. naked Jan sellers	22/10 1/2
Linseed oil London per cwt. naked Feb-Apr. sellers	22/10 1/2

Sports Jottings From Here — And There

PROSPECTS OF THE TENNIS SEASON

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Close on the heels of the Pentangular Cricket Tournament the Tennis Season has arrived apace. It promises to be one of the most crowded seasons Bombay has ever experienced. To start with, the ladies had their own Tournament at the P.V.M. Gymkhana, and a second one, open to all, is now on at the Parsee Gymkhana. In January next, for the first time in the history of Indian Tennis, the Inter-Provincial and the All-India Championships Tournament will be held in this City. The Cricket Club of India will be their venue. These will be closely followed by the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Championships at the Hindu Gymkhana. Lastly, the Western India Championships will be staged at the Bombay Gymkhana about the third week of February.

A REAL TREAT

The above Tournaments will undoubtedly provide the players and the spectators alike a real treat of classy tennis. In fact more than they can conveniently and comfortably enjoy. Still they would cordially welcome it. It is a well known fact that the Inter-Provincial Tournament has so far failed to excite much enthusiasm in the Country. It is not that the provinces cannot find strong teams to represent them in the Tournament to make it sufficiently interesting. The Chief impediment in their way has been the question of finance. They cannot find the money to pay the expenses of their representatives. And the centres holding the tournament were none too wealthy to offer much inducement in this respect. Consequently it had to be held in abeyance for a few years. The present move of the A.I.L.T.A. is therefore a very gratifying and wise one.

WISE STEP

For many a year the All-India Championships have failed to attract the best talents in the country. The Tournament remained national only in name. The reason was that its venue, Allahabad, was not attractive and convenient enough for the players. They gave their palm to Calcutta and the East India championships were gradually taking the place of the All-India Tournament. For a long time efforts were being made to shift the venue from Allahabad to a more suitable centre. But for various reasons this could not be done. Now it has been decided to hold it by rotation between Bombay Calcutta, Madras, Lahore and Allahabad—alternately between hard and lawn courts. To save double expenses for travelling for the players, it has been arranged to stage the Inter-Provincial Tournament at the same place as the All-India Championships.

INTER-PROVINCIAL TOURNEY

Bombay has the honour of holding both these tournaments for the first time. For the Inter-Provincial, seven teams have entered, namely, Bengal, Punjab, Central Provinces, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces and Madras. Although the entries do not cover the whole of India they embrace practically all the important tennis centres of the country. And they will bring in most of the stars into the competition. In any case it is a great advance. By making itself a success it will pave the way for its future progress and advancement. For Bombay players it would have been perhaps a little better if these tournaments were held in February when they would have reached the top of their forms by participating in the local tournaments. However, Bombay is now admittedly poor of talents. If per chance, she manages to survive against Central Provinces who will be represented, I believe by J. Charanjiva and Jimmy Mehta, she will have very little chance against the Punjab, the holders, in the next round.

ALL-INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS

Whatever Bombay's fate may be in the Inter-Provincial, it will bring into prominent relief her position in the Tennis firmament of India which I hope, will urge her to further activities towards the advancement of the game in this Presidency. With most of the leading players of the country participating in the Inter-Provincial and the All-India Tournaments, I expect the season to be a roaring one. The All-India will no more be in an attenuated form. It will be truly national in form and character. Its winners will be the real champions of the country. To ensure the participation of all the leading players I am of opinion that the A.I.L.T.A. should make it a convention that the first place in the All-India Ranking Lists should always go to its Champions.

AMERICAN VISITORS

The Bombay Presidency Championships will be held soon after the All-India Tournaments. It is very likely that some of the stars who participate in the earlier tournaments will stay on to gain further laurels. There is a possibility of interest flagging a little at this stage, owing to the super-attendance of the game during the previous fortnight. But when the Western India Championships come on, interest is sure to return in greater volume and force. Because four visitors from America will participate in them. Charles Harris, Owen Anderson, Don McNeil and William Robertson have already arrived at Calcutta and are taking part in the East India Championships. Although they are not at the top of the American Tennis they very near it, two of them, Harris and McNeil being ranked eighth and ninth in the U.S.A. By the time they reach this City they will have given sufficient exhibition of their prowess to set Bombay afire.

B.P.L.T.A.'S PROGRESS

From the annual Report of the Bombay Provincial Lawn Tennis Association it appears that the game is increasing in popularity all over the Presidency. There are now sixty clubs affiliated to the Association and 27 Open Tournaments 5 in the City and 16 in the mofussil, held within its jurisdiction. The financial position of the Association is "very strong" with a balance of Rs. 6,760 to its credit. It is interesting to note that the Tilden's visit brought in a profit of Rs. 1,616 to the Association. I hope the B.P.L.T.A. will now exploit other avenues in strengthening its financial resources such as, taking a share of the profits of the Open Tournaments. But the duty of the Association does not end with affiliating clubs and sanctioning tournaments. It has far greater responsibilities to shoulder than even showing world stars in action.

TASK AHEAD

It is upto the Association to find out ways and means to raise the standard of the game in the Presidency to the highest level. It is also their duty to render all possible help to rising players to come to the forefront. I understand Ranbir Singh has now been engaged as the Official Coach of the A.I.L.T.A. Provincial Associations may have the benefit of his services in coaching their promising players. I trust the B.P.L.T.A. will avail themselves of his services in the near future.

There is another important item which demands the urgent attention of the officials of the B.P.L.-T.A. is the need for more courts everywhere. Without plenty of practice nobody can master the game. I am sure my friend R.A. Wagle, the present Secretary, knows it well enough. He should initiate a campaign in this direction. It is gratifying to learn that Sir John Beaumont has been elected President of the Association in place of Mr. C. G. Freke who retired owing to ill-health. The Chief Justice is an excellent choice no doubt but is it not laying too much burden on one person? He is already President of the B. C. A. But in Bombay it is now becoming almost a fashion to heap offices on certain individuals at the expense of work.

Janki Lass in action, while creating an All-India Record for the 3,000 metres, at the Punjab Cycling Championships, at Lahore, this month. He covered the distance in 4 minutes and 3-3/5 seconds. The previous record was 5 minutes and 48 seconds.

This is Janki's first race since he returned from Australia. Note his orthodox style, which he now prefers to his "unique crouch" of lying over the handle bars.

EXCHANGE SCHEME FOR STUDENTS

The Academic Bureau for Foreign Relations at Vienna has concluded agreements with 54 countries, providing for the exchange of students and teachers. Already 1,000 foreign visitors have taken advantage of this exchange system this year, organised in 65 separate groups.

HANDWOVEN MENUS

Wuppertal, a centre of the textile industry in Western Germany, advertises itself to visitors by the novel means of providing handwoven menus, depicting local scenes, in all the local hotels.

Mr. N. R. Checker, a prominent businessman of New York city for the last two decades, who is also the organiser and chairman of the Indo-American Association of Commerce, New York, arrived in Bombay last week. Mr. Checker's visit is in connection with bringing about an Indo-American Trade Treaty. It will be remembered that Mr. Checker was, along with others, responsible in pressing for the appointment of an Indian Trade Commissioner to America. While in India he will meet business Leaders, officials, executives of the various Chambers of Commerce and impress upon them the immediate necessity of such a Trade Treaty with America.

Radio To Forecast Weather

(BY ALLAN FINN IN THE "MECHANIX ILLUSTRATED")

A magic little gadget, weighing less than a pound, is tied to a string dangling from a balloon about the size of Sally Rand's "bubble." As the ground man gives the signal, the anchor line is released and the balloon takes it on the lam for a nearly vertical flight 50,000 feet into the stratosphere.

The magic gadget is the radiometeorograph, developed by the Government's scientific weather forecasters, and it seems destined to revolutionize the whole field of weather prediction. In fact, it may take meteorology out of the "prediction" field entirely.

This radiometeorograph is really nothing more than a hook-up of those three old friends of the weather man—the thermometer, the barometer and the hygrometer. Attached to a small balloon, the trio go aloft to the stratosphere and measures temperature, barometric pressure and humidity, transmitting the data by radio to a ground station as it ascends. It dishes out the signals at intervals of 400 to 700 feet at anywhere from 60 to 150 megacycles. As the signals come in, they control a pen which sets itself according to the pitch of the radio note and which does the plotting automatically.

* * * *

Within 20 minutes of the time it was released, the balloon has climbed to 17,000 feet, and as it rises it expands from its original 4 feet to a diameter of 15 to 18 feet. Soon it is far out of sight in an atmosphere which may be 50 to 60 degrees below zero, dangling the weather box that taps the surrounding elements and flashes their qualities to the men on earth. In another 20 minutes the bag is at 34,000 feet; in an hour at 50,000 feet, where it floats serenely in space touched by few men. But now, as it gradually rises in the thin air of the stratosphere, the expanding balloon suddenly bursts. The magic weather box hurtles downward, certain to crash with a shattering impact—but wait! A tiny, silk parachute suddenly opens and the instruments descend gently into the waiting arms of the weathermen below.

* * * *

This radio aloft that forecasts the weather is still in a comparatively semi-experimental stage, but it already has the knack of scouring the weather factories above the earth that was only a dream 25 years ago. Soon it will be able to tell the man in the streets, long in advance of present warnings, when to don an overcoat, carry an umbrella or lay in an extra ton of coal. It will supply valuable information to the farmer, to air lines, transport companies, amusement interests, ships and a dozen other interests, some of which can't wait hours for weather dope.

* * * *

This is the "new promise" with which the Weather Bureau has been experimenting a year to bring about for the benefit of every man and woman who wakes up in the morning and peers out the window to see what the weather menu of the day looks like.

The magic box which is responsible for this furore owes its being to that new meteorological wrinkle, air mass analysis. This study has moved old fashioned forecasting from a two-diamensional to a three-dimensional basis.

Until this was possible, weather prediction was grounded largely in a correlation of certain types of pressure distribution and pressure change with subsequent change. The forecaster operated on the principle that weather conditions travelled in a fairly regular manner. By studying past maps he could estimate from current chartings likely occurrences in the location of low or high pressure areas (weather making forces) and the accompanying conditions characteristic of their pressure formations.

This, synoptic plotting, still is chiefly depended upon for basic prognostications. But forecasters long realized this method was too empirical and beyond the point of dependability. They knew the stratosphere was their true field of activity. They know that actually interactions between air masses up there comprising the systems of low and high barometric pressure were more active in the processes of weather phenomena than conditions observed at the earth's surface. They knew, that there, the weather factories brew fair or foul weather.

* * * *

The question has been how to get at this source of precious weather data. For years the forecaster strung along with what mountain stations, pilot zaloons, cloud studies and kites provided him. Then came the airplane, which filled the bill up to July 1, 1938, when the robot stations were established. Army, Navy and civilian flyers went up at 27 stations, usually to about 17,000 feet, carrying a meteorograph which scratched a record of the elements on a blackened cylinder turned by clock-work.

Ascents were started at 4 a.m., several hours in advance of the synoptic charting, but the enterprise had many drawbacks. The flights were risky (ten men lost their lives), could not be made in dirty weather (when data was most sorely needed), and the elapsed time precluded rapid evaluation of the recordings. The cost of such flights was 20dols. to 25dols.

Radio was the obvious solution, but progress in developing a practical telemeter was slow. Although suggested 25 years ago, the first really successful radio results were not obtained until by the Russians in 1930. In the United States first regular successful radiometeorographic soundings were made in 1936 at Blue Hill Observatory of Harvard University.

How does this radiometeorograph function? First, a few points on the mechanism. Four principles of operation have been developed in the U. S. The instrument selected by the Weather Bureau for this year's soundings was designed by the National Bureau of Standards. It is of the audio oscillator type and does away with clocks and motors, characteristic of most of the others.

The Bureau of Standards' radiometeorograph utilizes instead the decrease in atmospheric pressure as the balloon rises to move a small switch arm over a series of equally spaced contacts that are separated by insulating strips. The contacts are so spaced that for a decrease in air pressure equivalent to a hundred feet the switch arm moves from one contact to the next, causing the radio transmitter to send signals having pre-determined audio notes that identify these contacts.

Contacts intermediate to those identifying pressure are wired to a resistor controlled by a hair hygrometer. The switch arm passing over these contacts connects this variable resistor into the transmitter circuit so as to send signals having an audio note proportional to the value of the resistor.

When the switch arm passes over the insulating strips lying between the contacts, the frequency of the audio note is determined by the electrical resistance of a small glass tube of sulphuric acid. The resistance of this column of acid changes markedly with temperature so that the transmitted note may be interpreted to evaluate the air temperatures at all heights.

After being calibrated and otherwise tested the radiotelemeter is encased in its compact chamber and attached to the tail of a small balloon which at the start of the ascent is inflated to about four or five feet in diameter. The aerologists, their adiabatic chart set, stand by the ground equipment, which consists of an antenna, receiver, amplifying apparatus and recorder.

The balloon takes flight, as described in the earlier part of this article, issues its signals, finally bursts in the rarified air of the stratosphere, and the instruments descend safely to earth by parachute.

A radiometeorograph station costs about dol. 12,000 the first year of operation The radio set is responsible for dol. 1,500 of this. The radiotelemeters run around dol. 24 apiece, although not so many are lost as you would think. The balloons cost about dol. 2.25 each, hydrogen about 75 cents for one ascent and the parachute is dol. 1.

With the new radio forecaster pretty well developed, although far from perfect, weathermen now look forward to means for getting to the stratosphere more quickly. It's important to know what's going on 10 or 16 miles in space and if forecasts are to be accurate, the man in the street must get his report in a hurry Maybe, some day, rockets will be carrying these instruments aloft at lightning speeds and the radio will give man an instantaneous weather forecast.

"Sa[illegible] said at the corner at five—sign of recognition a closed umbrella."

New 'Absolute' Altimeter

All air liners may soon be fitted with a new safety device—an 'absolute' altimeter which constantly measures the distance of the machine from the ground.

Hitherto altimeters have been of the air pressure type, measuring only the distance of the machine above sea level. The new altimeter is so sensitive that its needle moves when the air liner passes over a rowing boat on a wide expanse of water.

Complete safety in mountainous areas has depended in the past on the pilot's keeping securely to his course in bad weather or climbing high enough to clear any tall peaks in the area. The new instrument, however, is capable of detecting the aircraft's approach to dengerous terrain. The pilot has only to watch it. It may be equipped with a red signal light which will flash a warning if the machine descends too low, and it will be invaluable for blind flying.

This is how the new altimeter works: It sends a stream of radio signals earthward. These strike the ground and 'bounce' back. A device in the air liner measures the infinitesimal time required for the signals to make the journey to earth and back and converts that time into feet of altitude, using the standard speed of electricity, approximately 186,000 miles a second.

After satisfactory tests, the device will probably be made available for all air liners.

New Safety Device

Another device which will greatly add to the safety of flying has been invented by Mr. Warren S. Eaton, a veteran aeronautical engineer. This is a radio compass which is an exact indicator of the direction of received waves. The inventor claims that it will simplify blind or instrument landings, reduce the amount of airways aids, and eliminate a few dials from the instrument boards of aeroplanes.

The inventor will not as yet divulge exactly how his compass works. But he indicates that a patented detector device combined with a system of triangulation enables the compass to function and indicates to the pilot his location.

Mr. Eaton demonstrated methods by which airways need only single tower transmitters and yet provide both voice and code receptions. Landing fields with inexpensive leader cables can also be prepared for blind landings.

The new device is instantly sensitive to the direction of the incoming waves and is not '180 degree ambiguous' as are the 'homing' devices now in use. In these devices it is possible to tell the general direction of the waves but the pilot has to manoeuvre in order to tell from which side of the homing loop the directional waves are originating.

For landing with the new device a set of leader cables is installed on the airport in each principal runway. These two cables are placed a few hundred yards apart. One cable has a constant signal and the other an intermittent signal. As long as the pilot remains in a position equidistant from the cables the meter will indicate accurately how far the pilot is from the ground.

"Oh, look dear—good luck."

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Twenty Years Ago

(BY MURIEL NISSEN).

THE stirring events of November, 1918 that led to a changed map of Europe are having repercussions in the stampdom of 1938. France has issued a stamp commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the Armistice, and both Latvia and Lithuania are planning postal tribute to the anniversary of independence.

The French stamp, as attractive as all recent issues from the republic have been. pictures the victory parade passing beneath the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. Banners of the Allied nations, with the Stars and Stripes prominently displayed, appear at the head of the marching columns.

The value of the stamp is 65 centimes plus 34c and the colour is carmine.

Both the Latvian and Lithuanian issues are expected to appear this month. Before the war, these republics were provinces of Russia. During the turbulent days of 1917, when the Russian republic was forming they became German territory, and so remained until the Armistice.

These two countries have made many interesting contributions to philately, among which are some interesting designs with allegorical references to the liberation of lost territory. A theme, by the way, which seems due for several near-future stamp issues.

Latvia and Lithuania have also issued many attractive stamps to commemorate the anniversaries of independence. so the scheduled issues are sure to be interesting.

4 6 10 7

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Photograph of a unique envelope addressed to Mr. Hariram C. Oza a well-known philatelist of Kathiawar, bearing all the postal issues of the Sorath Government (Junagadh State) from 1865 to 1938. Stamp No. 10 is the first issue of the State dated 1865 and stamps 8 and 9 are present issues, while Nos. 1 to 7 represent the intermediary period.

They fly down to breakfast for

Scott's Porage Oats

For young and old, Scott's Porage Oats are the ideal breakfast—delicious to eat, rich in nourishment for brain and body, easy to digest. These are the choicest of the Scottish crop and Scottish oats, as everyone knows are the finest in the world.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES

Sole Agents:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay

King's Statue Pictured

A bronze and marble equestrian statue of King Constantine was unveiled last month in Athens, and a reporduction of the work appears on two new Greek stamps. They are: 1.50 drachma green and 30 drachma red-brown.

Constantine became king of Greece in 1913, succeeding his father. His personal sympathy with the cause of the German Emperor during the World War was a bit of bad judgment for which he paid dearly. In June 1917, the Allies demanded his departure from Greece. Leaving the son Alexander upon the throne, Constantine went to Switzerland with his wife and the crown prince. Three years later he returned to his native land and once more assumed the royal purple. Again he failed to recognise a proper course and in September, 1922 was forced to abdicate, this time in favour of his son George. Constantine died in Palermo on January 11th, 1923.

Aden Commemoratives

The very small stamp roster of Aden is sceduled to be increased by a pictorial set of twelve values to commemorate the centenary of Britain's possession of the colony.

There will be six designs in the set, distributed as follows: view of Aidrus Mosque on ½ anna green and 5 rupees olive and brown; group of camels on 9 pies brown and 2a sepia; harbour scene on 1a blue and 1r. green; Gulf of Aden on 1½a red and 2R violet and blue; view of Mukalla on 2½a blue and 8a orange; scene showing capture of Aden on 3a carmine and sepia and 10R violet and sepia.

Aden is a volcanic and barren peninsula near the entrance to the Red Sea on the Arabian coast. In the days of the ancients it was an important city on the trade route between Europe and Asia. Rome held it in the early days. Turkey conquered it in 1538 but relinquished the territory in the following century. An independent line of sultans maintained their rule over Aden until it became part of British India in 1839. The opening of the Suez Canal completely changed the status of Aden and it became an important coaling station. Additions of territory including the island of Perim have been made to the original settlement, which now does a thriving business in transhipment.

Coffee Stamp

South American stamps advertising coffee are no novelty to philately and the latest one is surely not destined for distinction. It comes from Venezuela and is a 5 centimos stamp in green The design presents a native girl picking coffee beans, and bears the inscription "Cafe".

Odds And Ends

Anti-cancer stamps similar to the recent Curie stamp of France, will be issued by all French colonies.

In Canada, the current George VI issue will be increased by a double size adhesive picturing the entrance to Halifax Harbour. The value will be 13 cents, and the colour ultramarine.

J. J. Berzelus, Swedish chemist, will be honoured on a commemorative set due from Sweden in the near future.

The likeness of Princess Beatrice, infant daughter of Princess Juliana of Holland, will appear on one of the Child-Welfare stamps scheduled for issue in the Netherlands on December 1st.

(Copyright).

Stamp Teasers

1. What stamp character is known as the "woodpecker man"?
2. The excavation of ruins provides a scene on what adhesive?
3. Where is the Brandenburg Gate, and on what stamp does it appear?
4. Do you know the stamp on which pictures a worker carving the dates "1917-1922" in stone?
5. What stamp pictures a famous discoverer with his dog at his feet?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. A peacock with outspread tail appears on a stamp of Jaipur issued in 1931.
2. The Arabian kingdom of Nejd issued a stamp in 1925 to commemorate the first pilgrimage to Mecca.
3. Professor A. S. Popoff, who is portrayed on a 1925 Russian adhesive, is famous for his work in wireless telegraphy.
4. Zagreb Cathedral is in Jugoslavia and is presented on a 1932 stamp of that country.
5. The Quetzal appears on many stamps of Guatemala.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Christmas, Christmas is there everywhere in the air in these days. . . And I have already received Xmas Greetings from a number of my sisters and brothers. I take this opportunity to thank them for their kind thoughts at this time of the season. Also I wish a very happy Xmas to one and all!

You will be having a number of holidays now—and plenty of mirth and merriment at home. How are you going to pass these days? Just in laziness—in idle pleasures—or, in making fun only?...I do not want to suggest what you should do—Rather I would like to hear from you what you have really done, how you have actually passed the holidays: So, do please write to me, every one of you—Thanks!

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send happy greetings to the following sisters and brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on 25th to 31st December 1938:—

1. Bro. Ravindra Acharya
3. Bro. K. P. Jai.
3. Sis. Vatsala Mehta
4. Bro. Jawahar Amin
5. Bro. Abidali Sayed
6. Bro. Rusi Variava
7. Sis. Mohini Nadgauda
8. Bro. Subhas Dalal
9. Bro. Dina Lavangia
10. Bro. Leslie Nelson
11. Sis. Pramila Chambal
12. Sis. Zarina Akhtarali
13. Bro. Rumi Mistri
14. Bro. Manohar Hathi

NECESSARY NOTES

Last Sunday, once more, the Balkan-ji-Bari children went to Pali Hills, where they had games, stories, songs, etc., and light refreshments. They were bigger in number this time. A detailed account will appear in the next week's issue.

Bro. Subhas Chandra Dalal celebrates his birthday on 28th December. He has our Happy Greetings, and may he grow to be useful to our Motherland!

This Sunday, we hope to go to Vile Parle for a bath in the tank there. And next Sunday, we hope to go to Matunga to visit the B. J. Orphans Home there to wish the inmates a Happy New Year

Let all boys and girls join the weekly Balkan-ji-Bari meetings which are held at "Gulistan"—Ground Floor of the "Aram Baug", near Gaitri Mandir, on the 12th Road at Khar. The more we are the merrier we will be!

I have been receiving a very large number of entries for the colouring Prize Competition. I hope to announce the names of Prize Winners and give another competition in the next week's issue, which accidentally will

Through this picture of the STORK KING, drawn by a child, Dada wishes all his Christian Sisters and Brothers a Very Happy CHRISTMAS!

come out on the New Year Day, 1st January, 1939.

This reminds me... The New Year Number of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" will be ready next week. It has a wonderful multi-coloured picture on the cover and a number of coloured and other art plates inside, besides a great variety of very interesting reading matter. If you are not permanent subscribers, it would be better for you to reserve your copies immediately—right now, by sending four annas stamps for each copy to the Manager, "Pushpa", 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4.

Then another suggestion that I wish to make is that you should arrange to send "Pushpa" to all your relatives and friends as a New Year's Gift. You see, you will send the Manager Rs. Two only and the address, and the copies will be despatched to him or her regularly every month until the end of the year: What happy memories will thus be revived from month to month!

Anyway, you will at least send entries for the "Pushpa's" essay Competitions and win some prizes: Won't you?

* * * *

CHILDREN'S INDIVIDUALITY

(By Emma Gary Wallace)

Some children are more difficult to "bring up" successfully than others. This, as we all know is often experienced with regard to different children in the same family. What should be done about it? In the last analysis, it is a case of considering each child a distinct and individual personality and of understanding each as well and as sympathetically as we possibly can.

All too often we assume that brothers and sisters have the same environment and heritage. This of course is not the case. It is this assumption, however, that makes one surprised to find such differences in disposition and physical and mental characteristics in members of the same family.

No two sets of fingerprints are alike—and there's a reason. Each child inherits through parents, grand parents, great grand parents, and so on from several thousand ancestors, and the endless combinations of what is handed down cannot be expected to duplicate each other exactly Just so, the patterns, in the kaleidoscope of our childhood made up of bits of different coloured glass, could be shaken and shaken endlessly, always producing a different picture or combination.

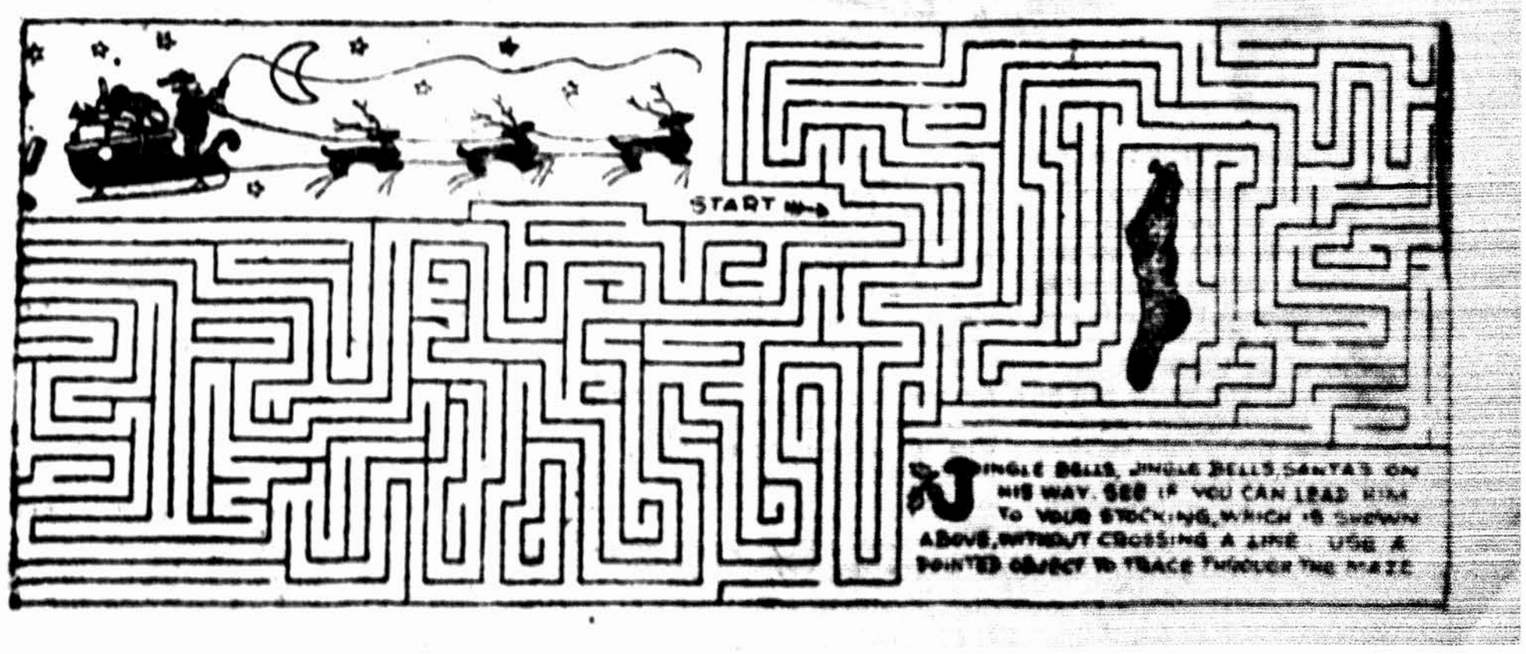
Children are visibly different. One may be a blonde and the next one a brunette; one may be slow and phlegmatic and the brother or sister quick and impulsive; one may be short and stocky and the next child tall and slender—because one child may inherit in larger measure from one line or group of ancestors while another little one in the same family may inherit more largely from other progenitors, thus making a different temperament or physical mould.

Then the environment even in the same house often differs from year to year. For instance, Gulab is an only child for several years then other little ones come and he finds himself on the edge or fringe of things, greatly missing the attention and the sense of security he has formerly experienced.

There are other reasons also for a change of environment in the home. Sometimes it changes because of the coming into the family group, of an elderly relative who shows favouritism. Financial affairs may change the mode of living or make a less desirable home environment necessary.

In any case no two children in the same home have exactly the same environment. And we should remember that when a child is difficult to manage, there is a reason for it. We should study, and get help if necessary, to find this reason, with all its contributing factors. The child's health, nervous stability, happiness and his future success in life depend largely upon the understanding and the attitude of those who

(Continued on Page 50)


START
JINGLE BELLS, JINGLE BELLS SANTA'S ON HIS WAY. SEE IF YOU CAN LEAD HIM TO YOUR STOCKING, WHICH IS SHOWN ABOVE, WITHOUT CROSSING A LINE. USE A POINTED OBJECT TO TRACE THROUGH THE MAZE

Can You Make a Bull's Eye?

THE first shot fired by the artillery went right through the center of the large paper circle used as a target. This was such unusually good marksmanship that the gun crew insisted on sending the target back to the king.

Sergeant Simple, who was detailed to take the target to the palace, cut it into four parts for easier carrying. When he assembled the pieces to show his monarch—well, you see in the drawing what happened to the cannon-ball hole. Of course, it is evident that the sergeant assembled the parts in the wrong manner and it would not take a puzzler long to rearrange them if he had the pieces. Unfortunately, the lines along which the target was cut do not show; though, from the positions of the two halves of the hole, one of the cuts must have divided the circle into halves.

Can you cut the circle into four parts and reassemble the pieces so that the cannon-ball hole is in the center of the circle? You are allowed to turn some of the pieces around. The hole can be cut out, or regarded as a black spot. In the latter case, your circle will consist of six parts, two of which are the halves of the black spot.

(For Solution See Page 55)

Supply the Missing Color

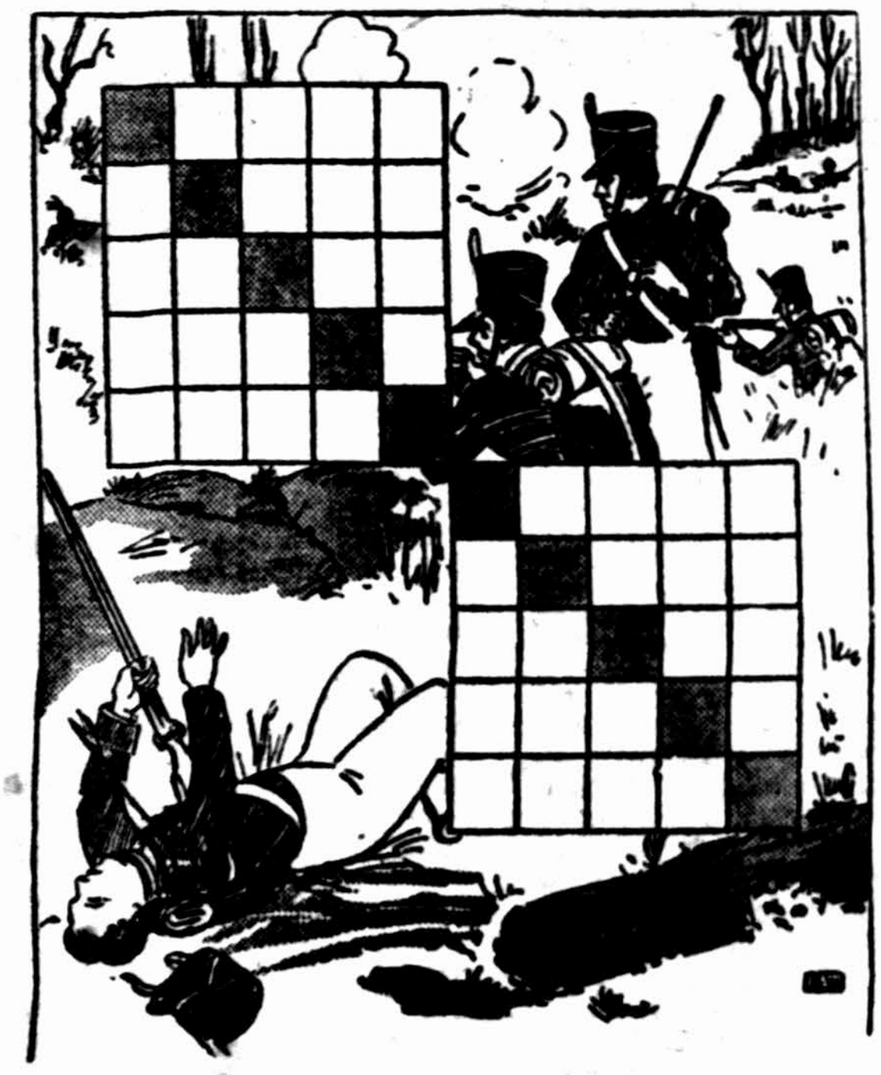
ALL missing words are the names of colors, and rhyme with the last word in either the preceding or the following lines.

After you fill in the missing rhymes, color the picture accordingly.

These children plan a fine review,
And Bob, in white-trimmed navy ****,
Is dressed the way his dad was when,
The Armistice was signed, while Ken,
His cousin, dressed in khaki ***,
Looks quite the little soldier man.
His high laced shoes are tannish *****.
Last month, he bought the shoes in town.
A red-cross nurse is Nancy Ann,
At least to-day, for that's her plan.
The tiny cross upon her head.
As you have guessed, of course, is ***.
Her apron and her dress are *****.
The curtains in this room are bright;
The curtains are light red, or ****,
And ruffled prettily, I think.
The wall is painted palest ****.
Bob's bugle, which is not so new,
Is shiny, and you might say, ******.
However, though, it's tone is mellow.
The floor is sort of tannish ****.
There are no rugs on it to-day.
Ken's flag is white; it stands for peace.
The Armistice brought war's release.
Says Ken, "We hope that all of you,
Are pleased to see our peace review."

(For Solution See Page 55).

Historical Acrostic



NOVEMBER the seventh marks the 127th anniversary of a battle fought on the banks of a river in Indiana. Not only did this battle win a military campaign for a noted general, but it also won him a political campaign for the presidency of the United States.

The name of this battle will be found in the diagonal row of shaded squares, when the horizontal rows of squares are filled with letters spelling the words defined below. The letters placed in corresponding rows of the two squares must be the same.

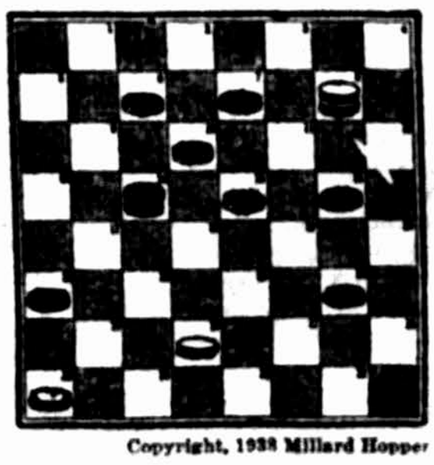
Top square: 1. A course. 2. Defamatory statement. 3. The subject of a discourse. 4. Sheepskin breeches worn by cowboys. 5. The snow leopard.

Bottom Square: 1. A sharp sudden sound. 2. Slip of paper affixed to a bottle or package. 3. A medicine for increasing strength. 4. Complete confusion or disorder. 5. A weight.

(For Solution See Page 56)

White Moves and Wins in 2 Moves

ON this checker board blacks are moving down and whites up. Millard Hopper, the "checker king," presents an interesting problem in which White moves and wins the game in two moves.



Copyright, 1938 Millard Hopper

In last week's problem White wins by moving the checker on square 27 to 23, a neat sacrifice play that blocks the black king on 30. White then plays 28 to 24 and completes the blockade. Black, though having seven men to white's one, is completely tied up and loses the game.

Quartering the Lamb

A farmer with children sixteen
Killed the fattest young lamb in his flock
To divide it these children between
What must be the time by the clock?
The answer is a *quarter to four*.

5 MINUTE PROBLEM

THE great day had finally arrived and the porcelain pig was going to yield up its treasure. Mother, who was custodian of the crockery pig, found a discussion already in progress when she arrived with the bank.

"John and I are going to take out the 64 cents we have in the bank and buy a pair of hockey sticks," announced Mervin.

"Oh, no you're not," interposed Madeline, "John promised me that he would pool his savings with mine to get that 72 cent Parchesi game."

"Is that so," rejoined Mervin. "Well, maybe you have forgotten that you were going to add your money to mine, so as to make 84 cents, enough to buy the animal book we were looking at last week."

How much money did the children have in the bank? After reading this see if you can find the answer within five minutes.

(For Solution See Page 55)

HEMACHANDRA ON POETICS

(Continued From Page 10)

ation and would have vindicated Hemachandra's ability as a thinker more forcefully.

The main bulk of the second volume is occupied by the Introduction, which covers 330 pages and deals with the history of Gujarat from the earliest times upto the reign of Kumarapala, the life and works of Hemachandra, summary of "Kavyanushasana" and the chronology of Hemachandra's works. The elaborate scheme of history, which is considered by the author as a short survey of the history of Gujarat, is cited by him as an excuse for providing a background to the life and times of Hemachandra, but the bulk of the background does not justify the excuse. The portion relating to the life, times and works of Hemachandra is more important and would have been quite sufficient for the purposes of a work on poetics.

The aim of the publishers to provide useful works for the purposes of the University is fulfilled by their first publication, but they should not expect the student to go through the history of a province in which the author of a work on poetics was born. A work on poetics is incongruous with the history of the province in which it was composed. The publication is surely not intended to be a combination of the two different subjects in order to serve twofold purpose.

The author of the introduction has tried his best to collaborate the resources of information such as inscriptions, historical poems, dramas and 'prabandhas.' He is sceptical about the very existence of Ranakdevi, because the source of the episode is legendary, though he has given credence to an apabhramsa 'doha' on page 227 of the introduction, because it has been quoted by "Puratanaprabandha samgraha." The utility of 'Prabhandhas' and dramas as historical documents is a debatable point, but the author has not overlooked the necessity of corroborating their evidences with other authentic sources and logical arguments. The historical portion, which has been treated by him exhaustively, would have been an appreciable contribution to the history of Gujarat as a subject of an independent work.

The "Samketa" commentary by Manikyachandra on "Kavyaprakasha" by Mammat, "Kavyanushasana" by Hemachandra, "Natyadarpana" by Ramchandra and Gunachandra and "Vagbhatalamkar" by Vagbhata indicate that Gujarat represented a school of thought in the sphere of poetics, rhetorics and dramaturgy. A synthetic discussion of such a school of thought, history of trends and traditions of poetry in Gujarat and Hemachandra's influence on poetry would have been a more appropriate background to the study of "Kavyanushasana" than the history of Gujarat.

The author of the English notes has tried to make them as pleasant and useful as possible. He begins with the numerical orders of the 'sutras' and verses, but later on drops the former and retains the latter. His notes on the last chapter, especially on the subject of 'Geyakavya,' needed better treatment. He has confounded 'Rasaka' with 'Hallisaka.' Sixty-four pairs constitute the numerical composition not of Hallisaka but of 'Rasaka.' 'Hallisaka' is a dance-form for women with one man as a leader and its numerical strength has been defined by Shardatanaya in "Bhavaprakashanam" and Vishvanatha in "Sahityadarpana" as seven, eight or ten. 'Kavya' as the last variety of 'Geyakavya" is not distinctly treated. It appears that the relevant portion of the "Vivaka" commentary, which is very illuminating, has not appealed to the author.

Hemachandra was a versatile writer and a great Indian savant. "Kumarashasana" is his brilliant contribution to the literary wealth not only of Gujarat, but the whole of India. The editors have rendered a valuable service to Gujarat by giving a lead to other scholars to inaugurate a movement in order to estimate and bring to light contributions made by Gujarat in the past to the literary heritage of India.

D. G. V.

A fretwork model of a "Kisan" made by Mr. Govindrao Sedamkar, primary school teacher of Raichur. It was highly commended and awarded a medal in the Agricultural Show held at Raichur Nizam's Dominions) on 4th November under the patronage of Mr. Zaheer Ahmad District Collector, Raichur.

The model shows the disappointed state of a Kisan returning home with his empty cart even after the good harvest owing mainly to his heavy debt to the Savkar, assessment, etc. (Inset Mr. Govindrao Sedamkar.)

OPEN DOOR INTERNATIONAL

The above organisation was founded in Berlin in 1929 and held its fifth conference at Cambridge in July 1938. The proceedings of the last conference are published in the form of a brochure which is priced at one rupee. The economic emancipation of the woman worker is the major object of the International and discussions in Cambridge centred on kindred problems like work and wages of women in industry, equal pay, equal educational opportunities, shorter working week, industrial hygiene and nutritional policies as they affect the woman worker, and modern problems of maternal health. The conference parleys on the modern line of attack on women's civil rights and population problems in relation to women's right to work are of special significance to India.

The International is for a crusade against Geneva professions of humanitarianism whose advocacy of prohibition of woman workers in certain branches of industry has caused untold economic hardship on woman and is virtually abused as protection to male workers in these days of economic crisis and trade depression. The Conference President, Anna Westergaard, has cited the instance how nearly 12,000 women workers of Bihar who were earning seven annas a day on the average were withdrawn from underground mines without alternative channels of employment offered to them. The Provincial Government has prepared a scheme for establishing two institutions for giving training in handloom weaving and basket-making for 30 women at the rate of 4 annas per day during training period. The utter inadequacy of the scheme, despite the parlous state of the provincial exchequer amounts to a scandal and this has prompted the International to tell Geneva to keep its hands off women.

The views of the International on population problems especially at a time when there is a raging, tearing campaign for more production for common fodder from 'dictator' countries as an auxiliary to their 'putsch' are bold and refreshing. As one speaker put it,

Mr. D. N. Wadia, distinguished Geologist, has recently retired from the Geological Survey of India and taken up a new appointment as Mineral Adviser and organiser of a Geological Survey in Ceylon.

"To place an adult, sound and sane woman under tutelage on account of her sex function is to exalt the function above the person and to degrade her as a free human being. To order by law a mother to motherhood. Everything which seeks to increase the population by placing the human being called upon to fulfil the maternal function under more or less complete tutelage is a dangerous force of moral and social reaction." This is an open challenge to birth control faddists and protogonists of power politics.

K. A. C.

URDU IN C. P.

URDU IN C. P. & BERAR.—S. A. Shabbar B. Sc. (Anjuman Taraqqie Urdu, Aurangabad, Deccan).

The Urdu knowing population of C. P. and Berar is not satisfied with the conditions existing in this Province. To find out the real state of affair, Moulana Dr. Abdul Haq sent two of his lieutenants to the Province and the book under review is a detailed report and review of the conditions prevailing. It is full of significant information and this moved Moulana Abdul Haq to write "An open letter to Mahatma Gandhi." The report is worth reading.

It would be much better if the Anjuman publishes such reports in Urdu and English as well.

M. A. M.

SKI CLUB OF INDIA

(Continued from Page 10)

a day for locking up safely a car after running off all water and taking care of the battery. Ponies and coolies are also obtainable at Tangmarg at Re. 1 and -8- respectively, upto Gulmarg, which is a 4-mile walk or ride up through the woods. For a trip from Gulmarg to Khilianmarg twelve annas per pony are charged.

SKI CLUB HUT.

Khilianmarg is the base of the real Ski country, the wonderful slopes above the tree level. It is at an hour's ride from Gulmarg and at an ascent of 1500 ft. The Ski Club hut at this place is available for members to stay in, either by private arrangement or through Nedou's Hotel. It is necessary for sports men to have plenty of warm clothes with them, specially blankets, overcoat and a hot water bottle. The Ski Club of India estimates cost of 10 days stay at Gulmarg Rs. 202.

Any detail information and advice, if needed, can be had by any writing either to Captain W. D. Blakewell, Honorary Treasurer, Military Officers Club, Rawalpindi, or Major R. G. Coates, Devonshire Regiment, Rawalpindi.

DRY-LAND BOAT

Without ever touching water, a huge boat is to be brought from Soviet Russia as one of its exhibits at the New York World's Fair 1939. The boat is 79 feet long, 33 feet broad and 20 feet high. It is coming on a cargo steamer and, upon arrival at New York, will be placed upon a powerful truck for transportation to the Fair site.

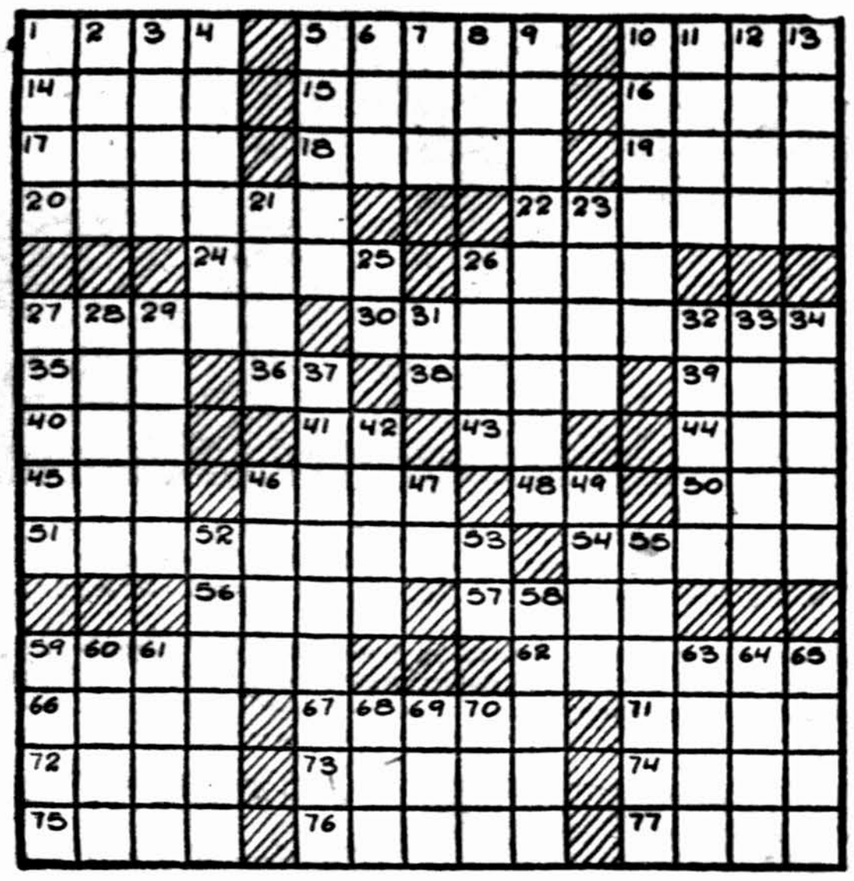
"When you decide where you want it I'll pull the rest out."

Cross Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answers

HORIZONTAL

1—Chinese prefecture
6—What is the capital of Tunisia?
10—Feminine name
14—Which of the 12 patriarchs was a son of Jacob and Leah?
15—To whom did things get "curiouser and curiouser"?
16—Cheese
17—Inland sea of Russia
18—Resist
19—Sound quality
20—What naval hero was mortally wounded in the battle of Trafalgar?
22—Physostigmine
24—Mountain in Thessaly
26—Performs
27—Who was the tutelary goddess of ancient Ephesus?
29—Denoting a part
35—Those in power
36—Egyptian sun goddess
38—Scion
39—Human beings
40—Adopted son of Mohammed
41—Point (abbr.)
43—Avenue (abbr.)
44—Literary collection
45—Guided
46—Where was Achilles vulnerable?
48—Latin conjunction
50—Narrow passage
51—Who wrote "A Child's Garden of Verse"?
54—Fat
56—Possessed
57—Island (poet.)
58—What Italian city was the seat of the famous Malatesta family?
60—Who wrote "Tom Brown's School Days"?
66—What Roman poet wrote the famous "Metamorphoses"?
67—Water wheel
71—Blood
72—Matron
73—Antelope
74—What is the commercial center of the Samoan Islands?
75—Feminine name
76—Yellowish red
77—Quantity of paper



VERTICAL

1—Tribe
2—In this place
3—Egg-shaped
4—Who wrote "Merton of the Movies"?
5—Mountain lakes
6—Rubber tree
7—Pinch
8—Frozen water
9—Marked by choice
10—Hate
11—Smell
12—Hindu queen
13—So be it
21—Ridges
23—Agitate
25—Author's proof (abbr.)
26—Plane surface
27—Faces of timepieces
28—Narrow strip of water
29—Separate
31—Exclamation
32—Effigy
33—What planet was called, as the evening star, Hesperus by the ancients?
34—Growing out
37—What is the chief mountain range of Italy?
42—What is the missing part of the name of the novel by Hardy: "—— of the D'Urbervilles"?
46—Chopped
47—Behold!
49—Fragrant balsam
52—Nullified
53—Symbol for nickel
55—Mendicant
58—Corrupt
59—Drove
60—What tsar was called "the Terrible"?
61—Who is the heroine of the opera, "La Boheme"?
62—Who wrote "The Prisoner of Zenda"?
64—Silkworm
65—Fold formed by sewing
68—Palm leaf
69—Hastened
70—One of the United States (abbr.)

(For Solution See Page 55).

Reverse Reading

HERE is a very gloomy forecast for next Christmas. It was written by a calamity howler who never could see the bright side of things anyhow:

"Comes Christmas merry? Hungry birds; no bright berries; rents high, not paid; long bills, empty barns; no peace and prosperity."

Sounds gloomy, doesn't it. But suppose we read it backwards and rearrange the punctuation marks and then see how cheerful it sounds. Here it is:

"Prosperity and peace; no barns empty; bills long paid; not high rents; berries bright; no birds hungry; merry Christmas comes."

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An Election Day Puzzle

BOBBY'S BOYS' CLUB is having elections, as you can see. All the boys like each other and the candidates are the most friendly of rivals; in fact, the club has a general motto. Can you figure it out?

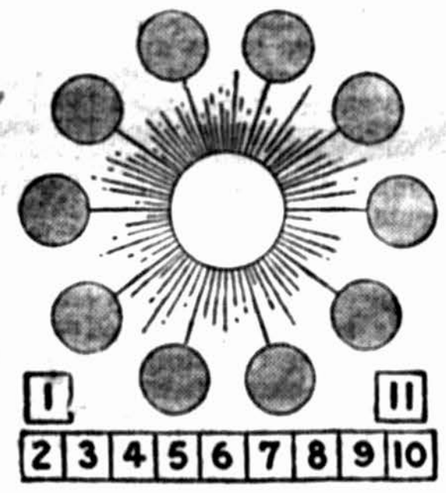
Each missing letter in the motto is represented by a music note. If you know the names of the lines and spaces, it will not take you very long to complete the saying.

Here is a cue: The names of the spaces are F-A-C-E. The names of the lines are E-G-B-D-F.

(For Solution See Page 55).

The Puzzle of Jupiter's Moons

NOW that Dr. Nicholson of the Wilson Observatory has discovered an eleventh moon rotating about Jupiter, this map of the



planet with ten satellites has become obsolete. Rather than see a good scientific drawing go to waste, we have utilized it for a puzzle.

Cut out the eleven numbered squares and see if you can place one of them in each circle, so that the numbers in every row of three circles will add up to the same amount.

The Mystery of the Bookcase

"HMPH," mused Professor Planetarium, "I think I understand why those books get rearranged every few days. They form some sort of code message between Dorothy and that young assistant of mine. I suspected that they had established some means

of communication after I forbade them to see one another. I have a hunch how the code works, so I'll just wait until my darling daughter goes to school and unravel the secret before my assistant arrives. Let me see, this is Thursday, the fifth day of the week."

When the professor examined the position of the books in the bookcase, he discovered that the titles of the books in the top shelf were as follows:

Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm, Tom Sawyer, Trail of the Lonesome Pine, Little Women, Wildfire, The Road Back, Andersen's Fairy Tales, Storm House, Border Legion, Tarzan of the Apes, Ninety-three, Scarface, Prisoner of Zenda, Ben Hur, Cimarron, Arrowsmith, Ivanhoe, House of the Seven Gables, Robinson Crusoe, Son of the Gods, Barnaby Rudge, Vanity Fair, Lost Horizon, Sorrell and Son, Under Two Flags, The Virginian, Treasure Island, Lorna Doone, Squaw Man, Quo Vadis, Party Dress.

Can you read the message that Dorothy left for her admirer?

Buried Animals

WHAT are the names of 19 animals buried in the following lines?—

Ireland's lot heals slowly. Troubles came along—at times in battalions—to attack and harass her. Ambitious democrats now countermine famous enthusiasts nearly akin to heroes. Anarchy enables cowards to sow hot terror and all amazement. The animals are: eland, sloth, camel, goat, bat, lion, stoat, ass, ram, rat, ermine, mouse, yak, roe, hyena, cow, sow, otter and llama.

Given twenty sorts of things from which 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 different sorts of selections can be made, how many things of each sort are there? Answer: you must have nine things of each sort to make 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 different selections from twenty sorts of things.

Can you turn the positive quantity, 1011, into a negative? The answer is, NO.

DELAY is DANGEROUS
End it with NOVUM

After years of research Dr. Lessuor of Paris, has discovered an infallible remedy for menstrual delays. Makes your course run smooth. Keeps your period regular. An ideal remedy for natural birth-control. IF NOVUM is taken 4 days before "Time" or within 8 days after, family limitation is assured. Absolutely harmless. Recommended by Doctors and Nurses all round the world. Informative literature and open formula on request.
Price per bottle of 21 Capsules Rs. 12-8-0.
SUPER CONCENTRATED NOVUM for immediate results in very obstinate cases of menstrual delays, often acts in a few minutes. Price per bottle of 20 Pills Rs. 21. (Postage and Packing Free.)
WARNING SHOULD NOT BE USED IN PREGNANCY OTHERWISE ABORTION WILL OCCUR
AT ALL CHEMISTS OR DIRECT FROM
HERING & KENT
REAY HOUSE, OPP. LLOYDS BANK, HORNBY RD FORT, BOMBAY.
NOVUM ENDS DELAYS WITHIN 48 TO 72 HOURS
NOVUM

FIRST-HAND EXPERIENCE

(Continued from page 16)

last Rengan opened his eyes he said with a thrill of admiration: "You sing divinely, Kaveri! Your voice is the sweetest I've ever heard!"

Kaveri smiled; and this time Rengan knew it was a smile of gratitude!

* * * *

It was only when he had reached home some cord of memory snapped open and Rengan got a sudden flash of having seen Kaveri somewhere before! And something very much like her voice too he had heard! The whole night he racked his memory to place them, without any success. Of course, he said to himself, it was a mental trick, the feeling you get when you see a face for the first time that you had seen it before! He had read about this somewhere. There was even some long name for this physical phenomena. But why should he bother himself so much about a silly girl who made a living by selling her body, her voice; and if she possessed a face the most beautiful he had seen and a voice which could bring tears to your eyes, that didn't really make her any better than a common whore! This heroic disdain could not however prevent him from going to bed with the image and voice of Kaveri floating on the waves of his slumber!

The next morning, sitting up in his bed and slowly drinking his morning coffee, his last night's adventure presented itself in a new light to Rengan. He might not really care for Kaveri and her voice except as copy for his work—but was he not something more than a novelist? As a true citizen hadn't he certain duties, and was it right to leave the girl to her wretched fate? The pity of it was—Rengan had no doubts about that—she did deserve a better fate! There was a fortune in her face and voice! If only some film director had seen her, he would have thanked his stars for a great find! India is truly an unexplored land! sighed Rengan, and nowhere in the world are talents wasted as in our ill-fated country!

Time enough, however, to think of these things; to-night he would go elsewhere and meet other types of these unfortunate girls. All of them couldn't be so pretty, and their ways too couldn't be so alike. Wouldn't do if he let himself forget that his primary duty was to gain experience! But when the shades of evening fell on the city Rengan was standing before his mirror, taking a little more care about his dress and looks than he did the previous evening; and soon after he was seen furtively glancing over his shoulders as he hastily slipped into the house where Kaveri lived!

This time he had to put up much less with the ugly old matron except her usual greeting with her inevitable 'pan supari' and her professional smile. If only she would keep that roguish smile to herself! wished Rengan. He had the artist's temperamental hatred of all shams. As soon as she left Kaveri came to him.

"So you're not tired of my songs yet?" she said, looking straight into his face with an enigmatical smile playing at the corners of her lips. What was this girl thinking of him? Rengan would have given anything, then, just to know what was behind that look of hers!

"Why d'you think I'll ever get tired of them" asked Rengan. To-day he was more steady, more sure of himself.

"Why?" she repeated. "Because a harlot can only be a temporary plaything to the men that go to them!"

"But you are no ordinary one, Kaveri—and that makes a world of difference!"

Kaveri laughed, a low, pitying laugh. "To how many girls of my class have you said the same thing?"

"Only to one!" replied Rengan.

"Yes, I know: that's also another of your trump cards!"

Rengan did not attempt to convince her. Instead, he lighted a cigarette, took a deep inhalation, and then remained looking at it.

"You appear rather sad to-day," Kaveri said to Rengan. "Why?"

From his cigarette Rengan "everted his gaze to her lovely face. She herself looked a little different to-day, he thought. She was more thoughtful and less eager to tease him with her sallies and jokes. Surely this girl had a mind that was out of the common, a mind that contained things she was not sharing with those that came to her but which was well worth sharing! "Look here, Kaveri!" said Rengan in a tone which sounded sad and sincere, "I was thinking of you last night..."

"That was very kind of you!" She replied, interrupting him.

"Perhaps you may not quite like what I'm going to tell you,' said Rengan as though he hadn't heard her ironic interruption

"That does not matter," she said. "I will pretend to be pleased!"

"No, no!" cried Rengan. 'You shouldn't pretend anything to me.'"

"Very well, then I'll pretend not to pretend. But tell me, what was it you're thinking of me?"

"Can't you change this life, Kaveri? Surely you know this kind of life is the worst a woman can come to!"

"That's what you men always say!" snapped Kaveri. "But we girls are not so sure. They say there's acute unemployment in the whole country, that every profession is crowded; but we still manage to make a decent living!"

"But surely the question of bread is not everything! Have you never thought of the moral."

"Ah, the moral side!" Kaveri sighed in mocking weariness. "Selling our bodies for money and that sort of thing. But is selling our bodies for money worse than you men selling your opinions, your conscience, your country for money?"

"You are very clever in defending your trade, Kaveri. But you've scarcely considered the fate of your heart!"

"Oh that!" she said, as if it was something strange to hear anyone mention it at all. "Why speak of a thing which has no market value?"

'Come, come, Kaveri! You can't dismiss it so very lightly!" said Rengan, taking her hand in his and gently stroking her soft white fingers, and the ruby she wore on the little finger of her hand caught the light, and revealed its perfect star. A slow wave of red flowed up to her forehead and reddened the soft nape of her creamy-white neck; but she didn't say anything till Rengan, getting more bold, attempted to draw more of her body to his: "Please do not forget," she said in a level but quite firm voice, "that you've paid [illegible] to hear my songs!"

"But if I am prepared to pay more than for your songs?" Rengan teased her, laughing.

"I don't question your ability to offer any price," she retorted, "but suppose I am not willing to sell!"

He didn't like her to have put the thing so nakedly, but as she herself came to brass tacks, he was tempted to use her own words and said: "Have you not sold it before?" As soon as the question was out he felt shy, and wondered if he was not getting vulgar! He waited for her reply, eagerly, with an impatience which seemed to make every moment of delay pregnant with fate, his own fate; but no reply came from Kaveri. Instead, she merely raised her eyes and looked at him. And Rengan felt that she had not looked at him like that before, that at that moment he could read in the dark pools of her brilliant eyes a strange, mysterious world! Suddenly she turned her face away, as though she became afraid that her secret should be read! Then, in a small voice, she said: "I am rather tired to-day. But I'll answer your question to-morrow, that is," she added, "if you intend coming here again to hear my songs!" Rengan thought she said

(Continued On Page 53)

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.
Birthday Registration.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss)....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan"
Khar—BOMBAY.

care for him during his early years.

* * * *

FAR AWAY IN TAMPICO
(By Mariam)

One of our readers lives far away in Tampico, and this is what she tells us of life in that part of Mexico:—

Dawn and twilight last but half an hour in Tampico, because here, close to the Equator, the Sun rises and sets in straight line, and not at an angle with the horizon as in other parts of the world. We have our winter, too, a snowless one, balmy and green. Winter gales form in the North Atlantic and rush hither, raising great storms in Mexico, and when they reach Tampico they sweep dust through the streets in clouds.

All through the months of May and June great banks of oily-looking clouds, floating but a few hundred feet overhead, drift in from the Gulf and take their way inland towards the Sierra Madre range of mountains, where they condense on the cool mountain sides and fall in heavy rains. Gradually the whole air becomes saturated with moisture, and we see at night angry lightnings on the horizon.

When the rain reaches us it comes with lightning and thunder-claps, magnificent but terrifying. It is then that great fifty-thousand barrel oil-tanks may be struck and set on fire. It is during the rainy season, from towards the end of June till the close of September, that mosquitoes appear in their humming millions, seeking the blood of men.

At this time the great Panuco River flowing past Tampico quickly grows turbid, and in places overflows its banks, flooding vast tracts of land.

Summer here is the time of the swift-growing grasses and the soaring jungle plants, the season of brilliant flowers and myriad insects, and of the wondrous fire-bugs, those living sparks of night which seem to dance to the gay shrilling of the crickets or strident chirp of the cicadas.

Even as I write, the little lizards are darting to and fro on my window-screens, catching unwary moths, and out of doors in the darkness the frogs are sending up a ceaseless croak!

* * * *

THE BICYCLE
(By Jacob Isaacs)

The word "Bicycle" comes from Greek Bi-two, Kuklos-circle.

I do hope many of you have seen pictures of earlier cycle where the front wheel was so large that it needed a great effort for the rider to mount to the seat at the top; also in contrast to this, the back wheel was so small that it looked more as though it should belong to a doll's perambulator.

But this machine was by no means the first one to be invented. The earliest cycle known was introduced by a German called Baron Von Drais in the year 1818.

It consisted of two wheels joined together by a plank on which the rider sat astride and propelled himself along the road by striking the ground first with one foot and then with the other.

This was called a donkey horse, and it must have looked not unlike the modern fairy cycles, except that it was big enough for a man to sit astride.

The next bicycle invented was nick-named the 'Bone-Shaker' on account of the vibration caused by the frames being made of wood and the wheels of iron with no tyres.

Finally a better type of machine came on the market and gradually improved from year to year until it reached the present standard which is so fine and comfortable for every one.

* * * *

TO A LAMB

Lamb, O lamb, who made thee?
Dost thou know who made thee?
Gave thee life, and bade thee feed?
By the stream and o'er the mead;
Gave thee clothing of delight,
Softest clothing, wooly, bright;
Gave thee such a tender voice,
Making all the vales rejoice?
Lamb, O lamb, who made thee?
Dost thou know who made thee?

* * * *

A JOLLY GAME

If you are quick on your feet and like pitting your skill against some one else, you will enjoy this game. Draw two lines some ten or twelve feet apart, and midway between these, place a beam, bag, handkerchief, or any similar object.

Standing behind the lines, at the word "go" run forward, try to pick up the object and return, before you can be touched by your opponent. It is good fun pretending to snatch the bone; and then swiftly carrying it away before you can be caught. See how many times you can beat your opponent.

* * * *

WHILE SHOOTING...

With a grinding of brakes the officer pulled up his car and shouted to a little boy playing in the field: "I say, Sonny, have you seen an airplane come down anywhere near here?"

"No, sir!" replied the boy, trying to hide his catapult. "I've only been shooting at a bottle."

* * * *

EVERYDAY SCHOOL.

Little Jer had just arrived home after her first day at school.

"Well, darling," asked her mother, "what did they teach you?"

"Not much" replied Jer, "I've got to go again to-morrow."

* * * *

SLIPPING UP

"Tell me what's more annoying than to see a lot of orange peel lying on the pavement?'

"Not seeing it!"

* * * *

LIE LICENCE

Mother: "Do you know what happens to little boys who tell lies?

Behram: "Yes, mother, they travel for half-fare".

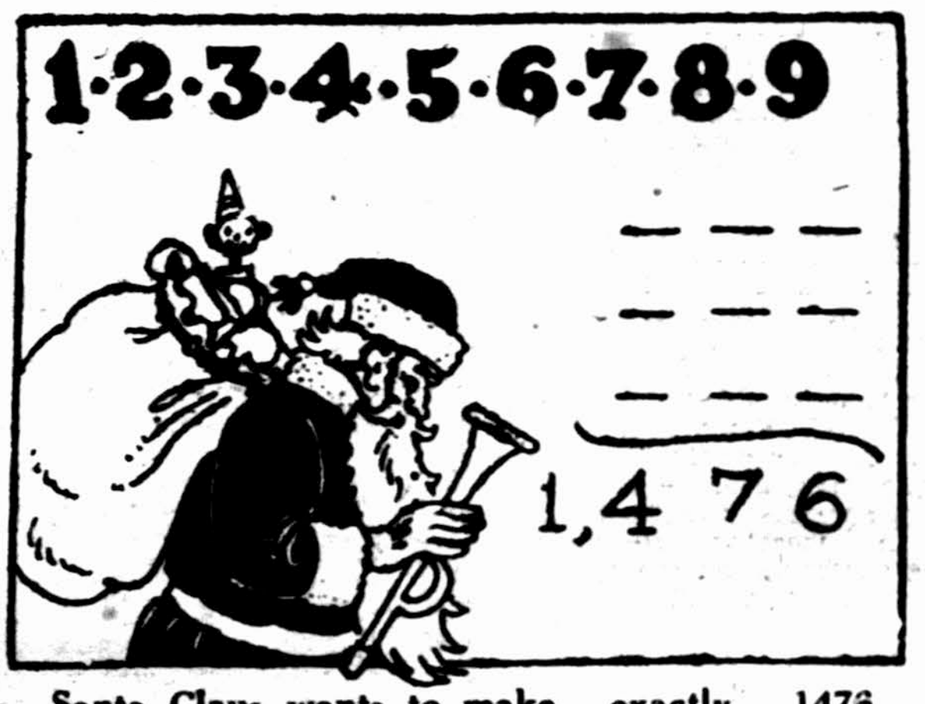
* * * *

Blacksmith giving instructions to his nephew:

"When I nod my head hit it hard".

He did!

"Enjoying the Sugarcane".
(Photo by J. Munsiff).



Santa Claus wants to make exactly 1476 stops in Puzzleland. Can you write the above numbers ranging from 1 to 9, one number over each dash, so the combined numbers will add to 1476?

Singing an X'mas Carol.

Carrying the X'mas Load.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

THEY HAVE TO SEE WITHOUT EYES!

(Continued From Page 8)

through the Primary Standards, Marathi being the teaching medium, English subsidiary subject. Gujeati and Hindi are also taught. Pupils exhibiting special merit are admitted into higher standards in order to prepare for the Matriculation Examination. Besides the three R's, great emphasis is given to Object Lessons, Nature Study, Modelling and Gardening. Great care is taken to preserve and to develop touch and hearing.

Physical Education:

This aspect in education of the Blind is more important than an ordinary person would think. The vitality of an average blind person is supposed to be 25 per cent below that of his seeing compeer. It is, therefore, essential that he should be well fed and well exercised. The School has a small gymnasium and a running track. Beside these, the children enjoy their regular calisthenics, drill, sports, and play.

CORRECTIVE EXERCISES: To remedy the functional and transitional physical defects, corrective exercises are given to individual children according to their needs. Through making the children physically acceptable, they are enabled to have better and more normal social contacts.

SCHOOL-LIFE ACTIVITIES: In the student government of the Institution pupils have recreational and social clubs, such as a Literary Society, Newspaper Reading Clubs, Scouting, Girl Guiding, Excursion Clubs, etc.

Everybody is encouraged to participate in some degree in household work, an abiding means of fostering the sense of being helpful and responsible.

As blind children are deprived of the most important sense, they have to be told and taught matters which may appear to be absurd to the sighted. The School affords them an opportunity by offering a course in the Science of the Common Things of Life, such as etiquette, manners in eating, dressing, making their own beds, and so on. In other words, they are helped in order to help themselves to be contributing members of society.

The Deaf-Blind-And-Mute:

The technique of making the blind productive members of the society is now fairly advanced but the problems of the deaf-blind and naturally mute) have not been touched in India A start has been made in this direction in the School. The Deaf-Blind-and-Mute children are taught, To Speak through Oral Method, To Hear through Bone-Conduction and To Read and To Write with Braille.

The triply handicapped boy, Jaising, born Blind-Deaf-Mute is possibly the first child of its kind in India to be educated. He is being taught to understand speech through oral method. He will be taught to hear through Bone-Conduction by the use of the electric device as soon as a Phipps Unit can be purchased. It helps to preserve and develop, the residual hearing of the deaf-mute, and to hear through BONE-CONDUCTION. It looks like a gramophone without the horn, and very soft music, only audible through the bone-conduction of sounds, is produced This soft music or talk is "heard" by holding to or placing on the bones or between the teeth the metal butt of the wire, attached to the unit. The mechanism is simple and any one can operate on it.

In five months' training through oral method this Blind-Deaf-and-Mute boy can follow ten commands and can recognise ten objects with associated feelings. He is showing signs of improvement in every way.

There must be many other triply handicapped children like Jaising in Bombay and in the whole of India, who must be emancipated from their bondage. All the Citizens of Bombay with sympathetic understanding for these handicapped children should unite force to set them free from their domain of dark silence.

SRI SANKARACHARYA

(Continued From Page 4)

posed on this unique occasion, is the common property of all seekers after Truth. No wonder that the commoner chants the "Bhaja Govinda Stotram" in ecstasy. The meaning of the first verse of this famous "Stotram" is reproduced here:—

"Worship Govinda, Worship Govinda, May Govinda be worshipped, O, ignorant Ones!
"When your last moment comes, the chanting of 'Dookrin Karane' will not save you.
No, never! Never."

Historic Debate

One day Sankara went to see Kumarilla Bhatta, who was dying a slow death in a pit as self-imposed explanation of his sins, according to the prescribed injunctions of the school of philosophy, known as Karma Marga. Kumarilla Bhatta was already half burnt, and refused to be consoled, and referred Sankara to a learned Pandit called Mandanamisra.

Sankara managed to find the place and reached there at a time when Mandanamisra was performing Shraddha (a death anniversary ceremony), a particularly bad time for visitors! After exchange of greetings, a heated controversy ensued on the Karma Marga Philosophy. The argument went on for days and days, and Bharati, the wife of Mandana Misra, (a learned and pious lady) acted as the Judge. Sankara won in the end.

Bharati challenged Sankara for a duel with herself. The argument lasted seventeen days, by which time the whole range of human knowledge was gone traversed! Sankara exhibited a unique mastery of every subject! Coming to the end of her resources, Bharati challenged Sankara on Kama Shastra, or sexual science. Sankara was stunned—being a perfect Brahmachari (celibate) Sankara had no knowledge and experience of this science, and begged for a month's time.

Transmigration Of Soul

Sankara demonstrated the possibility of the transmigration of Souls—a suitable occasion came—and the world knows that there is a soul in the human body full of great potentialities. Sankara achieved his object in a strange way. One day, while Sankara was passing through the streets with his disciples, a dead body of a king was being carried in procession, and, all of a sudden, by his Yogic powers, Sankara transferred his soul into that of the dead body of the king, having told the disciples to take charge of his body, which he told them would remain lifeless for some time.

At once the original Sankara became a lifeless and the dead king rose up as if from a sleep! The new Sankara lived with the queens and learned all about the Kama Shastra, or the Science of Sex, and one day, hearing the disciples chanting a Sloka, Sankara re-transferred his soul into the original body which was all along lifeless. Sankara was perfect now. (It might be mentioned that the King dropped down dead when Sankara's soul left it).

By the mere sight of Sankara, Bharati confessed defeat, and both herself and her husband, Mandanamisra became Sankara's disciples. Sankara had many other disciples, and his cult removed many ignorant customs and beliefs.

A Promise Fulfilled

Years rolled by, and Sankara's mother was on her death-bed. By a divine revelation Sankara knew this, and hastened to his village, where his mother was dying. Sankara prayed for her and consoled her, and she had a peaceful end. The funeral of his mother was a problem for Sankara. The Namboodiri Brahmins refused to help him in the least on the ground that a Sannyasi had no right to perform Karmas. Sankara cut some plantain stems and arranged them in the backyard of his house, and cutting the mother's dead body to pieces, arranged them in the peculiar pyre; then lo, looked at the sun, and the whole body and the plantain stems were converted to a heap of ashes!

To perpetuate the memory of this incident, Sankara introduced certain peculiar observances among the Namboodiri Brahmins, which are observed to this day.

Besides his written works, Sankara has left a legacy, the value of which cannot be estimated in material form. They are the Mutts (or Ashramas) at Sringeri, (Mysore State), Kanchi (Kumbakonam, South India) and Puri (Orissa).

After this brief sojourn, and fulfilling his life-mission, Sankara left the land of the living, at an early age of thirty-two. Eleven centuries have rolled by, and yet Sankara is remembered. And the world has greater need of saints of his type.

OVER 1,000 SPORTS CLUBS IN BERLIN

Sport is becoming increasingly popular amongst the citizens of Berlin. At present the German capital possesses no fewer than 1,165 sports clubs, comprising 178,000 members. Handball accounts for the largest number of clubs with a total of 246, including 14,114 members, while the 229 football clubs have an aggregate membership of 19,107 and the 220 gymnastic clubs have over 26,000 members. There are also 175 light athletic, 135 rowing and 133 tennis clubs. Mountain-climbing is represented by 8 clues with 3,671 members.

An optimist is any one who thinks he can let his imagination run away with him and never get caught up again.

THE ELEPHANT NEVER FORGETS
-NEITHER WILL YOU!
Once you have enjoyed the fine full flavour of BEEHIVE BRANDY, you'll never forget to ask for it by name every time.
It's smooth, its mellow, the ideal drink for all occasions.
Try it once and you'll drink it always.
"THE SPIRIT OF GOOD FELLOWSHIP."
BEEHIVE BRANDY
Agents:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay.

EARLIEST STONE TEMPLES IN THE SOUTH

(Continued From Page 5)

it not significant to see the simple monoliths of Mahavalipuram turned multilithic in the 'shore-temple' and continued up to the Pattadakal achievement to transform itself finally into a monolithic structure at Kailas? The story sounds like the mono-cellular animal like the 'Bodo' multiplying itself into many and when signs of decay come, to unite together and be one life.

Shore Pagoda

In our hurry we shall not fail to grasp the real grandeur of the shore pagoda. It stands on the edge of the mainland with the main door opening towards the sea. During high tides the billows break against its doorway and the water rushes into the sanctuary, subdued, to wash the feet of the idol. The structure is the first one of its type to be built in stone. It possesses a sanctuary a "prakara" round it, to serve as the path for circumambulation with another smaller mandap attached to it on the Western side. The whole is crowned by two elegant shikharas.' The tops of the 'shikharas' are in turn crowned by two small 'stupikas' instead of the usual 'amalaka' that one may notice in the North Indian temples. Havell says that this is one of the main characteristics of the Dravidian styles, which was then to begin.

Wonderful Bas-Reliefs

Mahavalipuram is also noted for its wonderful bas-reliefs and sculptures too. One of the bas-reliefs claims to be the biggest of its kind measuring 90ft. by 46 ft. Here the tale of "Gangavataran" or descent of the river Ganges is depicted at a point when the river comes to earth, escaping the entanglements of Shiva's hair-locks. This happy incident is depicted as being watched over by innumerable gods, humans and a multitude of sub-humans too. The Ganges, symbolised as the river goddess, is at the centre of the panel and the other figures rythmically converge to it from either side. Rarely does one find elsewhere such a sublime portrayal of animal life. Those lovely elephants and deer seem almost to move with life. There is a monkey couple nearby. One feels that the artists were endowed with great love and compassion for the lower world too. They never forgot the rest of the world when they thought of their own salvation.

In one of the caves you have a vigorous bas-relief depicting the slaying of Mahishasura, and in another you have Vishnu reclining on the Mahashesh.

All these achievements of just half a century (600-650) by two Pallava Kings, Mahendravarma and his son conjure up before the mind's eyes wonderful dreams of Pallava culture and make us feel that they have not lived in vain.

The Shore Temple.

THERE'S NOTHING THE MATTER WITH CHRISTMAS!

(Continued from Page 12)

tric mixer; a set of mixing bowls; some of those new transparent canisters; a glass double boiler; a thick aluminium pot with a heavy lid; a set of big mixing spoons or measuring spoons; a loose leaf cook book.

FOR A CLUB WOMAN—A pencil sharpener; a portable typewriter; a large leather bound appointment book for '38; an embosser with her name and address that she can use on any letter or note; a file for records or programmes; a set of good-looking, good-sized waste baskets; a leather desk set; a year's supply of pencils and paper clips shall bless you for that.

FOR A MUSICAL FRIEND—A special piano lamp to illuminate the music; a portable phonograph; an album for records or music; a scrap-book for clippings of famous musical occasions; a pair of framed pictures of favourite composers.

FOR AN ATHLETIC LADY—A round of big coffee cups and an extra size percolator to start in action after a wintry outing; a sandwich board with space for "the makings" and a toaster; a ping pong or ring toss set for fun on indorr nights; a set of good local maps to guide hikes or excursions; a set of long handled forks for fries or roasts; a big thermos jug; a picnic refrigerator; a camp stove; a big picnic basket.

FOR THE GIRL WITH A JOB—A sterling comb and brush set; a nice letter writing portfolio; a set of glittering glass perfume bottles; a lovely tea set for simple spur-of-the-moment refreshments; a clock that has style as well as accuracy; a flowered scatter rug to go by her bed; a ulsclods down puff; a small radio for her rooms.

FAMILY GIFTS—A smart miniature piano; a new living room rug; a big comfortable sofa; an ensemble of lamps; a sterling coffee service; a radio-phonograph—recorder that will be fun for all the family; a round of new dining room chairs; a change of lighting fixtures throughout the house in case the old ones look like the horse and buggy days; a set of trays and platters for jolly suppers; a darkroom for the family that makes photography a hobby.

I have no illusions that these suggestion exhaust Sant's pack-But I hope they start you thinking festively. The best fun is to wander through the stores now that they're decked out in their holiday glamour. And don't make any snooty remarks! You know you love Christmas shopping—so do I.

(COPYRIGHT.)

Pramilla

The Famous Indian

FILM STAR RECOMMENDS OATINE

She says "I have been using Oatine for a long time and I have no hesitation in recommending the Oatine preparations as being delightfully refreshing and skin vitalising creams"

OATINE

CREAM SNOW

REAL QUALITY PRODUCTS

Nowadays the younger they are the harder they fall and the sooner they hit for the roadway to Reno.

FIRST-HAND EXPERIENCE

a slight sneering emphasis on the last words! 'Did she mean I went to her not for the sake of her songs'! he asked himself, as he returned home, puzzled and intrigued but very happy!

* * * *

Rengan told himself that it was absurd to feel so happy! After all, she was only a prostitute! He looked at the matter objectively, as if it were the case of some one else and he Rengan was studying it as a psychologist would. Even then, the fact couldn't be denied that Kaveri was exquisitely beautiful and no one could question her intelligence, either. For the rest, the attraction he was feeling was perhaps solely due to the fact that he had let himself be drawn to her without restraint! But was it really so? If she were not a common whore, would he have thought of questioning his feelings? And if his feelings were genuine, why should he play hide and seek with them, why should he play the coward? Hardly had the matter presented itself in this light to him than he was amazed to find that he was in love with Kaveri! Then all these doubts and struggles were only deception of his true self, vain efforts to make himself conform to what he knew to be merely 'respectable conventions'! But conventions be hanged! he cried half-aloud to himself. Conventions were meant only for the mediocre, for the majority. But he was not one of the majority and so should not hesitate when the occasion arose! No, he was ready to marry Kaveri! True, she was a prostitute. But was prostitution of body worse than prostitution of mind? These men, so proud of marrying virgin bodies, how many of them could be sure they had married virgin hearts too? And was not virginity of heart infinitely more precious than virginity of body? Virginity of body.....Suddenly he remembered Kaveri's refusal to yield her body to him! What was her secret?

In such a frame of mind he couldn't face the girl with that cool calmness he wanted to maintain before her; and as soon as he entered her room he became aware of his nervousness. But Kaveri herself appeared in no mood to disturb his calmness. Her smile to-day was chaster and thinner, and Rengan thought there was infinite sadness in her face.

"Shall I sing for you?" she asked with a beautiful calmness in her eyes.

"No," said Rengan. "Let me first remind you of your promise yesterday."

"Very well," agreed Kaveri, with the same enigmatical smile he had seen in her before. "Then you must be prepared for a little surprise. Will you mind telling me first why a man of your culture and literary fame go about visiting prostitutes?"

Rengan felt he had received the lash of a whip! For a moment he could do nothing but stare at her in utter surprise! "Do you know me then, Kaveri?" he asked, in a weak, panicky voice, as though he were caught redhanded in some crime! Her smile was as much in sympathy for him as in self-triumph. "Who does not know the author of 'Angelic Devils'?" she said. "A thousand of your photographs must be in circulation in Madras alone, not to speak of those appearing in the papers!"

Rengan failed to feel that elation which you experience when someone suddenly recognizes you and shows his appreciation of your greatness. She had seen through his disguise and known his game! But for how long? "Did you recognize me from the first day?"

"Certainly," she replied "from the moment I stepped into the room and looked at your face! I am not so blind as you!"

"What d'you mean by that, Kaveri?—'not so blind as me'!"

(Continued From Page 49)

"Wait a moment", she said. "First answer my question: why have you been visiting prostitutes? Is it to improve their morals by your sermons or to canvass their votes for the next election?"

So Rengan had to explain to Kaveri the real object of his visit. When he finished, Kaveri broke the silence with a sigh! "So there is more madness in the world than I thought." she said. "But has it ever occurred to you how selfish your quest is and its possible tragic consequences?"

"How could you call an artist's desire to gather first-hand experience selfish, Kaveri, and what are the tragic consequences you allude to?"

"Why," replied Kaveri, "you go to a girl who might be resigned to her fate with that content that resignation brings; but your good-looks, your ennobling company, and perhaps the glamour of your name might awaken in her a love that the poor creature might never have known was there in her heart; and while you go away with your experience, write your book, earn name and wealth, the poor creature is left to pine and pine for ever! Can you deny it is not selfish, it is not tragic....."

"I concede there's something in what you say," agreed Rengan, interrupting her. "I had not thought of that! But in this case it is the other way round: I have been caught in my own net! D'you know I have loved you from the moment you sang to me! D'you care for me, Kaveri? Will you marry me, sweet?"

"Oh, this's an honour a girl of my class couldn't even dream of!" cried Kaveri. Her voice showed she was really moved by the proposal. "It is almost like the star condescending to ask for the hand of the moth! But a moth has no place among the stars—do not forget that!"

"Oh no, Kaveri! You're doing yourself a terrible injustice by such a comparison!" protested Rengan. "From the first moment I saw you I knew you were no ordinary girl, that you were one in a million! I can only thank my stars that have brought me to you!"

"But have you thought of what society'll say about your mad love?"

"Society?" repeated Rengan, with a sneer. Then, in a changed tone, he said: "Society can only applaud my courage in marrying you, if anything!"

"How could you be so simple as to believe all that?" she said as if pitying his want of experience in judging society at its face value. "Perhaps they'll applaud you in public, but they'll only sneer at you secretly!"

"But what d'I care for their scorn or their applause, if I know I could be happy with you!" cried Rengan in supreme contempt of the world and its opinion.

"And are you quite sure of your happiness with me, you bold lover?"

"Yes, Kaveri," he replied, "the more I see of you the more am I convinced of that! As to this little deception I practised on you, you must excuse me—it was purely for the sake of my art!"

Kaveri took a long time to reply, and Rengan waited for his fate!

* * * *

"Don't be sorry to think," she said at length, "that the deception has been all on your side only. Perhaps I've deceived you more!"

"What d'you mean by that, Kaveri?" cried Rengan, a strange, incredible thought flashing across his brain.

With a smile on her face and the light of love in her eyes she said: "Of course you are a little blind! Have you then never seen 'PADMINI," the screen success that was last year's rage in India?"

Astonished, speechless, Rengan was helplessly staring at Kaveri as though he had never seen her before, as though she were a creature suddenly dropped from Heaven! Then he jumped up from his seat and, with wild joy, cried: "My God! So you are "Mohanam," the famous star that played Padmini in that super picture! Truly I've been blind! Even the first day I felt I had seen your face and heard your voice somewhere, but I dismissed it as only a trick of memory! What a blind foo-l!"

Mohanam laughed and said: "But do not blame yourself too much! It is not easy to recognize me as the same person who played the part of that noble Rajput Queen with her elaborate regal costume and who is to-day playing this humble part of a prostitute!"

"But why are you doing this crazy thing, Mohanam?" cried Rengan, hardly recovered from his surprise. "From the first I had a feeling of some mystery, something that puzzled me, but I'd never bargained for this, of course!"

"Why," said Mohanam, "but the same reason that sent you to visit prostitutes, brought me here to play the part of one for a time! My directors are shooting for 1939 a picture in which the heroine is a prostitute. And, like you, I thought, to do full justice to that leading role, I must get a little first-hand experience of a fallen woman's lot!"

After the first feeling of amazement, Rengan said: "And have you got that, Mohanam?"

"No more than you have!" she said, laughing. "But it has taught me that it is only an artist's fiction that real experience is necessary for creation! Shakespeare didn't play in real life the part of all the life-like characters his magic pen created! He might never even have come across an actual Hamlet or Iago, in real life! And Norma Shearer might never have undergone love's great agony before she played to perfection the great tragedy of Juliet's love!"

"You are right, Mohanam!" agreed Rengan. "We are both a couple of madcaps to have thought that our dreams would be better if based on real experience! No, artists can only 'create' their dreams! But this is no dream, Mohanam!" said young Rengan, as he took her in his arms and kissed her red lips!

"Only the most glorious of all dreams, beloved!" she replied, as she lay close in his embrace the shadows of indescribable bliss crossing and recrossing in the dark pools of her shining eyes!

(THE END)

Worry wrinkles would soon be ancient history if we all would follow the proverb "There's no time like the present."

POULTRY PROPAGANDA CALENDARS FOR 1939

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PANALAL TERRACE, NEAR PERRY, GRANT ROAD.

HOW MOSCOW HAS GROWN

(Continued from Page 3.)

Technical Schools and Workers' Faculties by 47,000 pupils,

Universities and Technical Institutes by 87,000 pupils

Factory Apprenticeship Schools by 22,000 pupils.

Schools for adult people...262,000 pupils.

722,000 letters are received and sent daily.

And 68,000 telegrams.

About 9,000,000 copies of newspapers are issued daily.

1,500,000 copies of books in 72 languages are issued daily.

Moscow is becoming nicer every day. Never and nowhere in the world was such a city where the basic principles of town-planning would be the care for a citizen, for his convenience and need.

You visit Moscow and you will believe it.

All minorities have their theatres in Moscow—the Jews, Germans, Gypsies, Georgians, etc. Here is a scene from the Jewish Theatre.

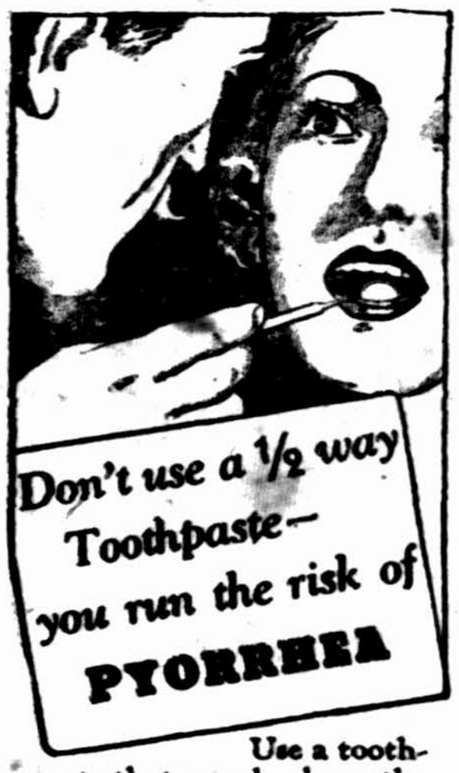
ATTENTION, LADIES!

Half a million dollars worth of perfumes, cosmetics, powders and other aids to feminine beauty are to be on exhibition in the Cosmetics Building at the New York World's Fair 1939.

CHILDREN UNDER GLASS

In "the School of Tomorrow" at the New York World's Fair 1939, visitors will be able to watch the actual functioning of pre-school and elementary classes, polarized glass screens making it possible for the children to be observed without their knowing it.

A part of the "Park of Culture and Rest" in Moscow, where all sorts of sport, amusements and cultural entertainments are provided for. Here people can be seen indulging in folk-dances



Use a toothpaste that merely cleans the teeth and you are guilty of neglect. Your gums also must have regular care. 4 out of 5 people over 40 suffer from Pyorrhea, a dreaded gum disease. Don't run this risk. Twice daily brush both teeth and gums with FORHAN'S. Forhan's alone brings you the benefits of Dr. Forhan's famous formula which acts to protect gums as well as clean teeth. Start using Forhan's today!

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DOES BOTH JOBS — Cleans Teeth · Saves Gums

The Original Toothpaste for both TEETH AND GUMS
Formula of Dr. R. J. Forhan

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38T, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

A Geological Globe

A Globe of the earth, believed to be the largest yet prepared, to show the main geological formations has been recently installed in the Geological Museum at South Kensington. It consists of a sphere of fibrous plaster, about 6 feet in diameter, strengthened internally by seal stays arranged around a steel tube which forms an axis from pole to pole and is tilted at 23½ degrees from the vertical. The globe is supported by a steel spindle which is electrically rotated at the rate of one revolution in 2½ minutes.

The linear scale is approximately one to seven million and relief is exaggerated twenty times. The colour scheme is designed to demonstrate the broad outlines of the geological structure of the continents in a fashion sufficiently simple to appeal to the lay visitors, and at the same time to revel on closer inspection sufficient detail to render it of special use to teachers and students. Two small physical globes which are mounted near it act as geographical indexes, and a sphere about 19 inches in diameter and 60 yards away demonstrates the relative size and distance of the moon.

SAWDUST FOR BREAD

Food reformers have long advocated the use of whole wheat flour or brown bread, and the additional of bran to your porridge. It is known to be one of the best cures for constipation. Scientists have now discovered that a flour made from saw-dust possesses nutritive qualities equal to those of potatoes and corn. They searching for a new source of supply for animal fodders, when they made this discovery.

Such flour is being added to wheat flour for making bread in Germany.

POLE MORE SUNNY THAN EQUATOR

Where would you expect to find more sunlight—at the poles or at the equator? Most people would think that the warmer region would also be sunnier. Actually the reverse is the case.

Even when the sun sinks below the horizon it is still visible for a short time. This is possible because of a process of refraction by which the rays of the sun are deflected by the earth's atmosphere. The extra amount of sunlight thus available varies in different parts of the world. At the equator the increase is estimated at 40 hours a year; at the poles it amounts to 105 hours. In crediting the poles with 65 hours more sunlight than the equator, however, no allowance is made for effects of clouds or fog.

"Mein Vaterland Ist Mein Heim"

(Continued From Page 2)

Germans have gone during the Pre-Hitler period and the faith and devotion with which they worship him now.

It is, I believe, not so much what he has done but from what he has saved them that is important. A German told me, "We were underfed in 1917 and starved since 1919. But the blockade continued after war. Nearly a million of innocent children died of starvation after that. We may forgive but cannot forget that. But we are determined that this shall not happen again.' A more open-minded German told me "If only in the next war we have to fight the English alone. . . ." He almost sighed for it!

And in the midst of starvation there were 7 million unemployed in 1932! Young people were smoking, drinking, loafing about with nothing to do and, worse still with nothing to hope for. A nation had lost heart. A moral disaster of the first magnitude was taking place—when Hitler appeared on the scene. All was ready, waiting for a signal. In four years the Germans have achieved and what another may not achieve in a century.

Dignity Of Labour

But to my mind, the moral renaissance transcends the material. A new spirit is abroad. Hitler sounded the right note when he said, "Through the Labour Service we would make every young German contribute by the work of his hands towards the building of the nation. . . to experience what manual labour is . . . . . to abolish for ever that attitude of superiority which so many of our intellectuals adopt towards it. . to strengthen in them the feeling of self-confidence to develop mutu understanding between the various classes and thus strengthen the bond of union in the folk community. . " I am sure that the educational and moral value of Labour Service to the nation and the individual is of more importance than the economic results. It is the one great school through which the whole nation passes. The Service created does not compete with any private enterprise, nor does it help to enrich any individual Reich Labour Service is a service of national honour.

A Labour Camp

I visited one such splendid camp about 60 kilometres from Berlin, in the company of Mr. Ahmed Hussain, the Youth leader of Egypt. It was about 12 in the morning, the sun was bright and young men were engaged in shovelling out black mud from a channel through a private field. The channel was to serve as a drain for the water-clogged land. Aonther group was hammering wooden pegs into the soil to help to fix a wooden fence on the banks as a permanent embankment It was heavy but hearty work in the mud The young men gave lusty blows with strong arms They had come from various districts of that province and when asked were found to be bakers, barbers, smiths, farmers, University students, town workers of all sorts.

Here was real mixing, a real hard, honest, useful work that helps the community without harming anyone The shovel and the heavy long rubber boots were their chief equipment One of us wore these boots but found that six strokes with the hammer were the utmost he could give without exhaustion. Knowing as I do the health of our boys and distaste for such work in India, I could not but feel that it would be a great day, perhaps the greatest, when we would love work and love our country as well as these German boys.

School For Life

At 1 o'clock the 200 young men returned to the Camp, marching to military tunes, ready for lunch in the great big hall. The Camp was, as usual, situated in the midst of a forest. It consisted of a number of pucca wooden cottages, which could be again moved to any other side. Arrangements for lighting, water supply, feeding were perfect. We took our lunch in the midst of lusty boys, to the music of a band. A visit to the bath rooms, kitchen, hospital closed the visit. After rest the boys have drilling and other exercises to correct any permanent bodily defects or those due to work. In the evening there is instruction and discussion about the political and economic significance of national Socialism.

These Camps are schools for life and not for mere work. If to-day the German boy is the most politically-minded and physically alert boy in the world it is to no small extent due to these camps.

And often the boys call the villagers, sing to them, dance with them and entertain them with improvised dramas. The country loves these Camps.

The whole of the Reich has been divided into 30 regions; each region has 4 to 8 groups, each group is made up of 5 to 10 camps; and each camp has about 200 boys. In 1939 there will be 1430 camps! The training is for 6 months, between the age of 17 to 25 and is compulsory. The Reich sets aside about 2 marks per day per boy and in 1934 the annual budget set aside 200 million marks for the labour Service.

Truly it is one of the most extraordinary experiments of the world for it is a wonderful democracy of labour. "Arbeit Adelt"-Labour ennobles, is a great Truth. In Germany labour is never assigned as a punishment for any offence.

Fore-handed Flora contends she's had this "Do Your Christmas Shopping Early" drilled in so thoroughly that now hers is done and she has nothing to rouse that Christmas spirit.

SANGYONG

The Balinese Vishnu Dance

By RANGA RAO NIPPANI

In that far-off little island of Bali in the Eastern Archipelago, Hinduism still struggles with gasping breath for existence, with an innate capacity for resistance against overwhelming odds. Of all the curious customs of this enchanting island, none is more strange than the celestial dance "Sangyong" observed several times during the year in honour of god Vishnu. It is an amazing faculty of the Polynesian race that, while assimilating the best that was in Hindu culture, they did not lose their particular creative faculty in the field of art, literature or ritual. In short the Balinese never copied completely.

So the "Sangyong", instead of being the gesticulations of a fanatic wildly beating about in an ecstacy of religious frenzy, is a classic dance-art par excellence, which creates a genuine thrill of emotion with the accompaniment of the "Gamelan" gong orchestra.

Hypnotic Spell

"Sangyong" is generally performed when sickness or danger threatens the islanders, even as we Hindus do "Rama Bhajana" in times of pestilence. It was in Balelong that I once observed the ceremony. Two little girls, brought up by the temple priest, dressed in rich garments of golden yellow hue reverentially kneel before the altar. A bowl of incense is placed before them. Little lamps glitter all around, while the onlookers watch in pin-drop silence the "Mantrams" which the padanda priest utters.

The girls inhale the stupefying fumes and are soon fast asleep in a state of intoxication. They reel their heads, describing circles. Suddenly the "gamelan" gong strikes up, the girls whirl their heads in rapid turns with the quickening music, and then they fall down unconscious. The lady attendants wipe the sweat on their brow and place golden crowns on their heads.

Then slowly but steadily, the girls rise as though under a hypnotic spell. They look indeed very beautiful and begin to dance in a most impressive manner, moving their hands, head and feet in a rhythmic symbolical expression. The women begin to sing and the men too join the chorus while the "gamelan" gong pours forth its deep hollow notes.

Expression Of Culture

I was inspired and thrilled. "Sangyong", the dance celestial, had worked a miracle; my heart had become light. This reminds me of an incident, which had happened years ago in my village. A party of "parivrajaka Sanyasins" had camped by the side of the river, beneath the canopy of a big Banyan tree. It was a moon-lit night. Every thing was calm and most of the villagers were already in their beds: I also felt sleepy.

But--lo! there came, on the gaily wafted cool breeze, the sound of "Haribole" sung by these Sanyasins in unison. "Haribole"--just one word, but what magic there is in in it. I cannot say. It came as a harbinger of peace. I heaved a sigh of relief. Sorrow and misery were forgotten. A quiet calm came over me. Even so was the effect of "Sangyong." The entertainment was more wonderful than any that I had ever witnessed, for it is an expression of that racial culture of which the Balinese and we Indians are a part. If our love, our emotion, and our adoration for the supreme Vishnu which the dancer dances and the "gamelan" rings.

India's Daughter

The dance being over the girls are seated on golden chairs and all sick people of the village come and touch their garments and hope to be cured.

Bali is a daughter of ancient India. She has strayed away from home. It is centuries since the mother forgot all about her. But the call of Bali is irresistible. Her plaintive cry for resurrection is clearly audible in "Sangyong" It behoves every Indian to try to bring the dying Balinese Race back to the Hindu fold before this ancient Hindu cultural colony is irretrievably lost in the stampede of modern civilisation.—"Triveni"

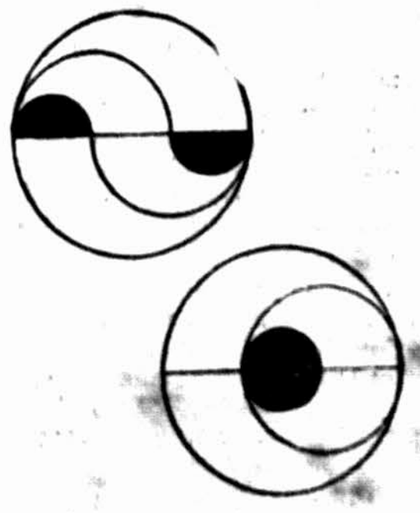
SOLUTION OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

ARMISTICE DAY PUZZLE: The three states are Georgia, South Carolina and Delaware.

Missing Color Rhymes: Blue, Tan, Brown, Red, White, Pink, Blue, Yellow, Gray.

Five Minute Problem: Since the amount of money each child possesses occurs twice in the three sums mentioned, it is only necessary to add these sums together and divide by two, to get the amount in the bank— $1.10.

Making a Bull's Eye: The accompanying diagram shows how to cut the circle into four pieces and reassemble the pieces so that the cannon-ball is in the center of the circle



Solution to the Bull's Eye Puzzle

C	H	O	W		T	U	N	I	S		D	O	R	A
L	E	V	I		A	L	I	C	E		E	D	A	M
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N	E	L	S	O	N				E	S	E	R	I	N
			O	S	S	A		A	C	T	S			
D	I	A	N	A		P	A	R	T	I	T	I	V	E
I	N	S		R	A		H	E	I	R		M	E	N
A	L	I			P	T		A	V			A	N	A
L	E	D		H	E	E	L		E	T		Q	U	T
S	T	E	V	E	N	S	O	N		O	B	E	S	E
			O	W	N	S		I	S	L	E			
R	I	M	I	N	I				H	U	G	H	E	S
O	V	I	D		N	O	R	I	A		G	O	R	E
D	A	M	E		E	L	A	N	D		A	P	I	A
E	N	I	D		S	A	N	D	Y		R	E	A	M

Historical Acrostic: The name of the battle is TIPPECANOE. The words in the squares are: Top Square: Track, Libel, Topic, Chaps, Ounce, Bottom Square: Crack, Label, Tonic, Chaps, Ounce.

Election Day Puzzle: The answer is "May the best candidate be elected."

Mystery of the Bookcase: Following the hint dropped by the professor about its being the fifth day of the week, take the fifth letter in every title to make this message: CALL FOR ME AT FOUR, WHEN FATHER IS AWAY.

Jupiter's Moons: There are three solutions possible: Place "11" in the center and have the rows total 22. Place "9" in the center and have the rows total 18. Place "7" in the center and have the rows total 14.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Why did you flirt with me?" demanded the young man, bitterly. "Why did you let me take you motoring every day? Why did you let me take you to theatres and cinemas every night? Why did you encourage me when you were already engaged?"

Sadie hung her head demurely and replied: "I wanted to test my love for David."

* * * *

The office boy was a smart lad, and recently when he did something particularly meritorious he was summoned before the head of the firm.

"You have done me a good service, my lad," said the great man. "In future your wages will be increased by five rupees weely."

"Thank you, sir," said the bright little fellow. "I will do my best to be worth it, and to be a good servant to you."

The reply struck the chief almost as much as the lad's previous services had done.

"That's the right, my lad", he said. "In all the years I have been in business no one has ever thanked me in that way. I will make the increase ten rupees. Now, what do you say to that?"

"Well, sir," said the boy, after a moment's hesitation, "would you mind if I said it again?"

* * * *

The second course of the table d'hote was being served.

"What is that leathery stuff?" asked the diner.

"That, sir, is fillet of sole," replied the waiter.

"Take it away, and see if you can't get me a nice tender piece from the upper part of the boot, with the eyelets removed."

* * * *

The customer was having a chat with the shopkeeper.

"Why don't you advertise?" he said.

"I did once and it nearly ruined me," said the shopkeeper.

"Good Heavens, how was that?"

"Why," said the shopkeeper, "people came in and bought nearly all the stuff I had."

* * * *

The maid had just answered the front door bell.

"It was two ladies," the girl explained to her employer, "but I said that you were not at home."

"And what did they say?"

"One said to the other, 'Friday is not such an unlucky day after all.' "

* * * *

"Honour among thieves is a myth," said the lawyer.

"You're right," replied his partner. "They're no better than the rest of us."

* * * *

A tramp watched a hiker making use of comb, brush, toothbrush, nail-file, and so on.

"Say, mister," he said at last, "are you always that much trouble to yerself?"

* * * *

"Can I see Mrs. Brown?" asked the charity collector.

"I'm sorry," replied the maid, "but Mrs. Brown can't see you now. She's in the middle of a plate of soup."

* * * *

Said the visitor to his host's little girl: "How do you know that it's the first of the month?"

" 'Cause all daddy's letters have got front windows in them," replied the child.

* * * *

"Were you entertaining a man downstairs last night, Sarah?" asked Mrs. Jobson.

"That's not for me to say, ma'am," replied the new cook.

"It gives me great pleasure to pin this medal on your breast," said the Colonel, "and to tell you that I am also placing five pounds to your credit in the bank."

"Thank you, sir," said the private, "but, if you wouldn't mind, couldn't you pin the five pounds on my breast and put the medal in the bank?"

* * * *

Two navies were digging a hole in the fashionable street. When it was deep enough they rested their elbows on the side and contemplated the imposing mansion opposite.

With a faint swoosh an enormous motor-car slid gently up to the kerb in front of the house, and almost immediately the door swung slowly open. From it issued a footman with a rug over his arm. He was followed by another footman, who stationed himself by the side of the car door. Then emerged the butler, bearing a copy of 'The Worker.'

Last of all appeared a resplendent figure in a morning-coat. He advanced down the steps. The butler bowed and handed him 'The Worker.' The two footmen bowed rather lower, and one of them opened the door of the car; the other one stepped forward with the rug and arranged it round the august limbs.

The butler bowed again. The two footmen bowed. The car glided away with a gentle rustle, as of wings.

The two footmen bowed slightly. The butler proceeded up the steps again. With another bow the footmen followed him through the door and the door closed, very quietly.

One navy removed his pipe and said, "Lummy,'s don't'alf leave'is 'ous, dont 'e!"

* * * *

A costermonger, trundling his green-grocery cart down the street, was run into by a motor-car. The barrow was smashed and its cargo scattered all over the road.

The chauffeur, coming back to investigate, expected to receive a volley of choice language. But the coster, surveying his ruined property, gasped, "Guv'nor, there ain't no word for it."

The captain of the liner smiled down on his dozen guests. There was a heavy sea, and he nearly stumbled when he rose to greet them.

"My friends," he said, "I hope all twelve of you will have a very good voyage. It is indeed pleasant to look down on your eleven faces, and think that for the next two or three weeks all eight of us will be sitting here together. I can assure all six of you that it gives me and my officers a great sense of responsibility when we know that not only the safety but also the happiness of both of you is in our hands. Steward, bring my dinner and clear away the other places!"

* * * *

"James," said a woman to an inexperienced page, "when a caller hands in a card at the door, receive it on that silver tray."

"Very good, mum," replied the youth, obediently.

On the next day there was a ring at the bell. The woman summoned James.

"James," she said, "was that a caller?"

"Yes, mum."

"And did you present the salver"

"Yes, mum; he said he was much obliged, and took it away with him."

* * * *

He found his own front gate with wonderful accuracy, navigated the steps with precision, and discovered the keyhole by instinct. Once in the dimly-lit hall there was an ominous silence followed by tremendous crash.

"Why, whatever has happened, Henry?" came his wife's voice from above.

"It's all right, Mary, but I'll—I'll teach those goldfish to snap at me," was the reply.

* * * *

He had been sent to comfort a fellow employee who was in nospital recovering from an accident.

Only the victim's nose showed through the bandages. Throwing his hat on the bed and helping himself to some fruit, he began: "My, but you didn't half look funny when that load of bricks fell on you, Bill. We still laugh when we think of it."

The latest, and perhaps most astonishing A.R.P. story, comes from Mr. John Wedgwood (says 'The Star').

One of the largest pottery firms in the country, with branches everywhere, received instructions from the Government as to what each department should do in the way of A.R.P.

The estimated cost being nearly a million pounds, the firm decided to test some of the official equipment.

Failing to obtain a specimen incendiary bomb from the Government they managed to get two from munition makers.

The bombs were ignited. The first was tackled by a man specially clothed, but the heat was so terrific that he could not get near it. The second was less hot, but when the man tried to shovel it up in the prescribed way it went straight through the shovel.

Somewhat concerned, the firm wrote to the Government asking for an explanation. The reply came back: "You must have been using the wrong type of incendiary bomb."

* * * *

Hobson: "That's fine suit you're wearing. What's your tailor's address?"

Dobson: "124, West Street."

"Why, that's where you live!"

"Yes; my tailor's living on my doorsten."

* * * *

A clerk went into his employer's office and asked for a rise in his salary, as he was going to get married.

"I'm afraid I can't manage it; times are too bad," said the employer, "but I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll shorten your hours for the first six months after you're married so that you can spend your evenings at home. After that I'll lengthen them again so that you will have an excuse to get away."

* * * *

It was evening and the sun was going down behind the distant hills. The spectacle greatly moved a passenger, who said to a porter of a wayside station: "Did you ever see anything finer than that scene of the sun tipping the hills with gold?"

"Not lately," said the porter, "but there was a time when I was often as lucky as them 'ills!"

Our Humorist At Large

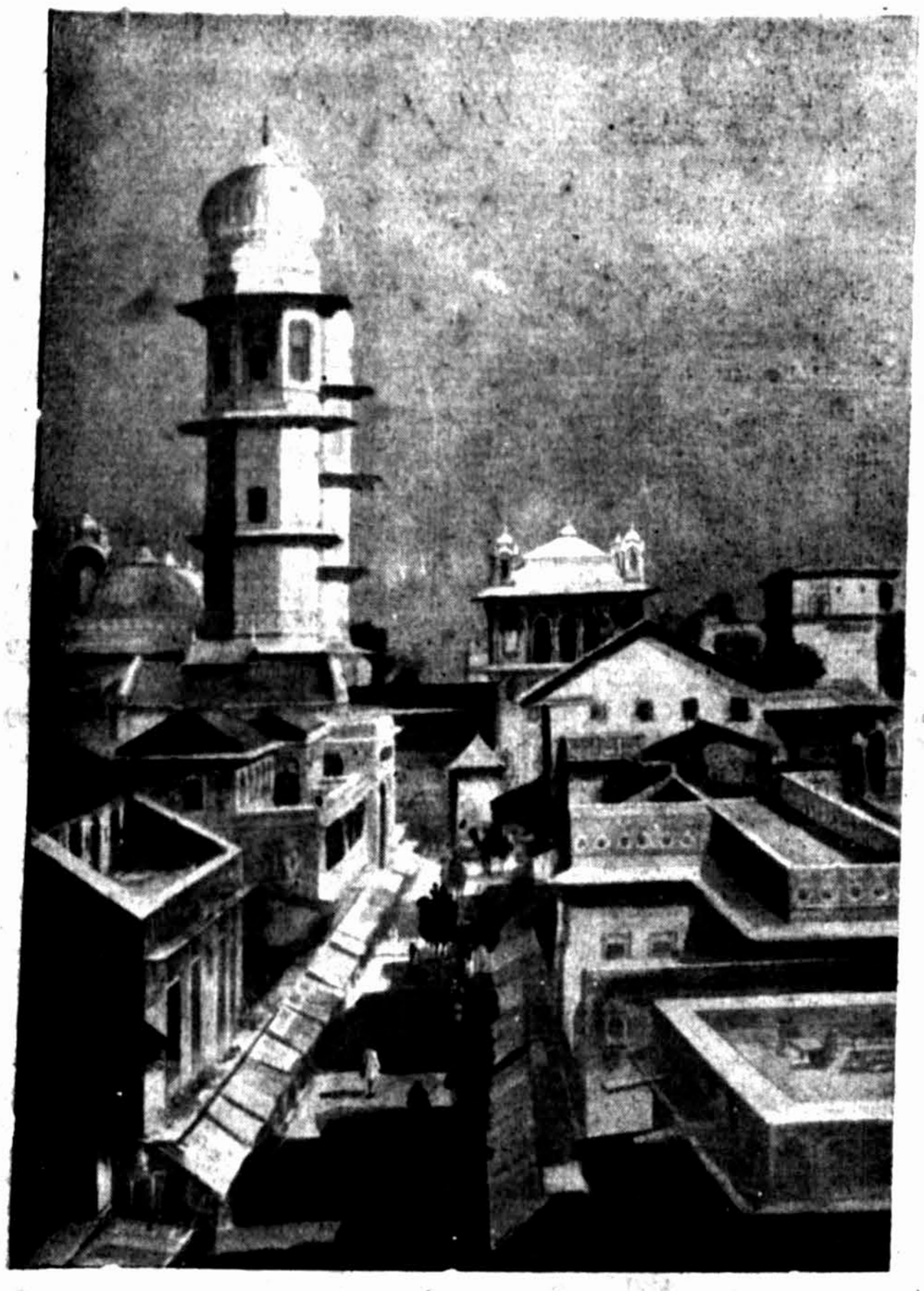
"You had better go to bed, Mary, I shall be late to-night."

"Go to bed? I have just got up to get the early tea."

"I'm afraid I'll have to use two crystals, Madam, your husband's leading a double life."

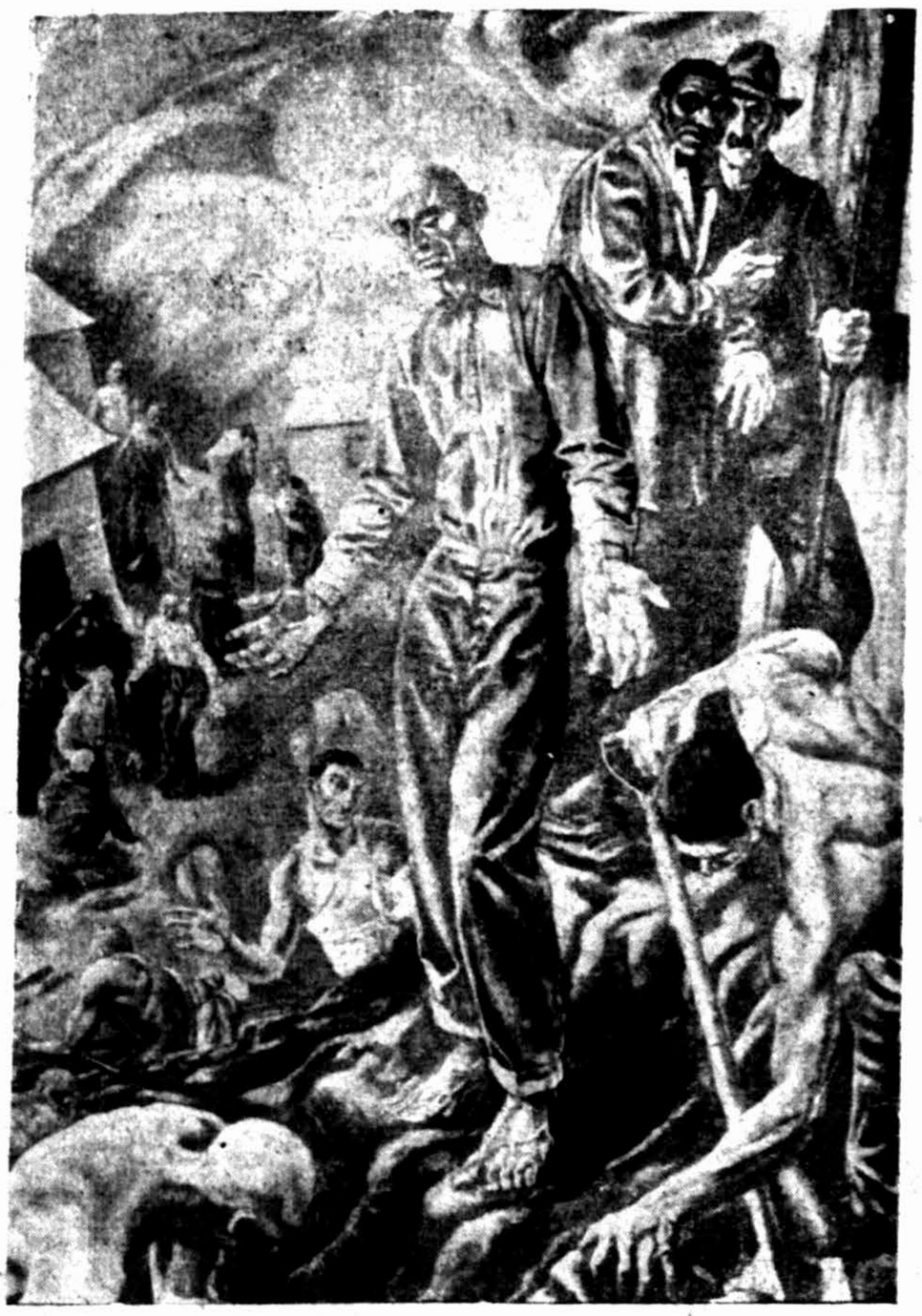
In the Mirror.

"Gosh! I have put my board on backwards."



A Glimpse of the Silvery Town of Bhopal.

(From a painting by Mr. S. G. Thakur Singh in the possession of H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal).



"Blessed are the Poor in Spirit".

(Painting by William A. McCloy, illustrative of Contemporary American Art, at Whitney Museum, N.Y.)

Bas-relief of "Mahishasura-mardan" (or "killing of the buffalo-headed demon") from the Durga Cave at Mahavalipuram in South India.

(Photo by K. S. Karanth).

Women and children refugees from Czechoslovakia writing letters home at the Y. W. C. A. Central Club in London.

"Fresh Fruits".

(Photo by C. D. Trivedi).

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REGD. NO. B1065

December 25, 1938.

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Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.